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RED ENCIRCLEMENT BROKEN

Govt Relief Columns Advance Near Hsuehchow PEIPING SKIRMISHES

Nanking, November 24.

The 14-day-old Communist encirclement of General Huang Po-tao's army group near Janchuan, East of Hsuehchow, was blasted open today by Nationalist relief columns advancing under an aerial umbrella beyond Tahsuechia, pro-Government despatches reported.

These columns, commanded by General Li Mi and General Chiu Ching-chuan, after storming into Tahsuechia on the Lunghai Railway, 20 miles East of Hsuehchow, crashed through elaborate Communist defences and established contact with besieged troops which were desperately fighting their way Westward towards Hsuehchow.

Fortifications Near Shumchun

The Chinese Government in its fight to curb banditry and smuggling will build three fortifications at Shumchun near the British border. They will be located at Kweimiao, Shai and Pashichow and will have quarters to billet a considerable number of soldiers.

The Kweimiao customs have requested the Canton-Hankow Railway (Kowloon section) to use fencing to enclose each station so that no smugglers can get into the station or leave.

The prevalence of smuggling has resulted in the Shumchun station being discontinued as a train stop. It is about three miles North of Shumchun. Associated Press.

Chiang Voices Optimism On Fighting

Nanking, November 24. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, maintaining his usual confidence in the midst of widespread pessimism, today guaranteed the future of China would be bright as far as the Communist menace was concerned.

He assured "within a short time we will be able to tide over the present national crisis."

The Generalissimo also assured the Government was determined to carry out political reforms to boost the anti-Communist front. He said these reforms will, however, be implemented gradually in a step-by-step process.

This, according to the official Central News Agency, formed the key of the President's talk yesterday to a group of Shanghai industrial and educational representatives who asked him, it is learned, for facilities to move factories and schools to South China.

The representatives were headed by Mr. Pan Kung-chen, chairman of the Shanghai City Council, and Mr. Chien Hsin-tze, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Communications and who was one of the Nationalist delegates in the abortive Kuomintang-Communist peace negotiations during the Marshall mediation days.

The Shanghai representatives also met the American Ambassador, Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, yesterday and asked him to forward a letter which they had written to President Truman, appealing for immediate and all-out aid to the Nationalists.—United Press.

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PICTURE OF THE DAY

Salute For Royal Birth



A detachment of the First Regiment of the Honourable Artillery Company is shown firing a 41-round salute from four guns at the tower of London to mark the Royal birth of an infant prince to Princess Elizabeth. The Company is England's oldest regiment, dating back to at least 1537.—AP Photo.

MacArthur Wanted By Chiang To Fight Reds, Reports Claim

Washington, November 24.

President Chiang Kai-shek was reported today to want General MacArthur as head of an American military mission to China to bolster the Nationalists against the Communists. Some Chinese informants said President Chiang would prefer the Supreme Allied Commander in the Far East. At least it was understood Truman that China get a prominent military leader—some one with great prestige.

There is no evidence here, however, that such an assignment has been considered seriously for General MacArthur. Whether or not the United States finally decides to give grand-scale help to the Nationalists, it appears certain that the Communist sweep in China is certain to cost the U.S. more than millions of dollars in foreign aid over the next few years.

As policy planners here see the picture, two points stand out: If President Truman and Secretary of State, Mr. Marshall, determine that China still can be saved from Communism—and decide to go ahead with an aid programme—they will have to ask the new Congress for several hundred million dollars at least. And that would be just a starter for a new China programme regarded as a long-term undertaking.

Japan's Position
2.—If in spite of American help or without it—China falls to the Communists, the task of rebuilding Japan and pressing it with a stable economy will be much more costly. That is because Japan would find trade relations with Communist China more difficult.

In addition, if a Communist China should prove actively hostile to the West in the cold war, military leaders might consider it essential to strengthen American defences in the Western Pacific. That, however, is no more than a speculative possibility at the moment.

AMMUNITION FOR CHIANG'S ARMIES

Shanghai, November 24. It was reliably learned here tonight that the United States attack transport, Albatross, will arrive here on Monday morning from the United States with a full load of small arms and ammunition for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's hard-pressed armies in the Hsuehchow area.

This is believed to be the first occasion that arms have been transported to China aboard a vessel belonging to one of the United States armed services.—Reuter.

BRIDGE HOUSE ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY BY COURT

Lieutenant General Kinoshita Eiichi, former Commander of the Shanghai Kempetai, and Sergeant Yoshida Bunzo, a member of its foreign branch, were both found guilty of war crimes yesterday by the War Crimes Court at Lyemun Barracks.

At the request of Mr. Kakehi Masao, counsel for Kinoshita, pleas for mitigation was postponed to Monday when certain affidavits from Japan are expected.

Kinoshita, who was commanding officer of the Shanghai District Kempetai from July 1942 to November 1944, was charged on two counts of ill-treatment of prisoners at Bridge House, the site of the death of William Hutton, a former member of the Shanghai Municipal Police, and of Vong, a Chinese civilian.

On a third count he was charged with responsibility, as commander of the Kempetai, for the acts of his subordinates which resulted in the ill-treatment of various detainees at Bridge House and the Union Jack Club.

Yoshida was charged with ill-treatment of prisoners at Bridge House which led directly to the death of Hutton.

After the verdict was announced, Yoshida, in a plea of mitigation for himself, said he had been kind to various people in Shanghai, and he instanced in particular a Chinese General named Tin Kan-mao and a British journalist named Nottingham who was connected with the "Shanghai Times".

Yoshida said he helped the Chinese General to recover a loss of Yen 10,000,000 from a business swindle, and he refused all offers of money that might give the General wanted to give him.

Nottingham, said Yoshida, was exempted from internment. Both these people could testify to his many acts of kindness, and that he had never ill-treated people, said Yoshida. He would have called them as witnesses had he known their addresses.

Closing Addresses
The whole day was occupied with the closing addresses of the prosecution and defence.

Kinoshita's plan was that he was unaware of what was going on in his subordinates keeping a cloak of secrecy over all their actions.

He admitted "moral responsibility for what happened, including the death of Hutton and Vong, but he felt that the material responsibility should be placed on those directly concerned—the section commanders and the men who actually administered the ill-treatment."

There had been no evidence that Kinoshita had himself practised, ordered or suggested, or acquiesced in any of the ill-treatments alleged. On the contrary he had issued strict orders to his subordinates forbidding such maltreatments and he did not know his orders had been disobeyed, he said.

Yoshida, who conducted his own

King Continues Normal Routine

London, November 24. King George VI continued to carry out his normal routine of state business at Buckingham Palace today—the second day since it became known that he was suffering from an affection of the arteries of the leg, which caused the cancellation of next year's Royal tour of Australia and New Zealand.

A message of sympathy arrived today from Chief Rabbi Brodie of Israel on behalf of the British Jewish community. It read: "The Jewish communities of the British Commonwealth and Empire join in the earnest hope that our Majesty will soon be restored to complete health."

Sir William Gilliat, the gynaecologist, and Sir John Weir, the King's Physician, who have both been in attendance on Princess Elizabeth since the birth of her son, called at the Palace today. The Princess and the infant Prince are, it is understood, to be making good and satisfactory progress.—Reuter.

Russians To Hold Air Manoeuvres

Berlin, November 24.

Russia informed the Western Powers that Soviet fighter and observation planes would be on air manoeuvres in Eastern Germany for five hours today, including areas used by Anglo-American aircraft.

The air manoeuvres—resumption of recent similar manoeuvres by which Russia sought to harness the aircraft—will last from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. The Soviet note informed the four-power air safety centre.

It said fighter planes will be operating from all Russian airfields in Germany and observation craft also would be in the air.

The announcement said the manoeuvres would be conducted at heights ranging from 3,000 to 10,000 feet, the altitude normally flown by aircraft planes.

Today was almost perfect for flying. The skies were clear and an early sun warmed Berlin after last night's heavy frost.

Meanwhile, the American licensed news agency, DEFA, reported three members of the Berlin City Council died from mistreatment and starvation in a Soviet concentration camp at Sachhausen.

The three anti-Communist political leaders were Richard Groll, Heinrich Muehlenbeck and Ernst Neuf.

They were arrested by the Russian secret police in July, 1946, on charges of black marketeering. They were acquitted by Soviet military tribunal in October that year but five weeks later were tried again and convicted.—United Press.

The Weather

A deepening depression is moving Eastwards across the sea of Japan, the associated trough extending across the Korea Sea to S.W. China is moving S.E. To the North of it is the Siberian anti-cyclone in intensification.

Today's Forecast: Moderate Easterly winds. Fair to cloudy.

Yesterday's Weather: Maximum 78.5 deg. F. Minimum 61.5 deg. F. Sunshine 2.1 hours.

Barometer: 1012.0 hPa. Rainfall: 0.0 mm. Wind: 10 kts. Humidity: 65%.

Barometer at sea level: 1017.1 hPa. Rainfall: 0.0 mm. Wind: 10 kts. Humidity: 65%.

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Editorial Comment On Chinese Crisis

London, November 23.

Commenting editorially on Chinese current affairs, three leading British papers express the view that should Communism win the day, the position of the West in the balance of world power will be seriously weakened.

Glaskov Herald, Saturday, November 20, says in part: "Communist China would fundamentally alter the balance of power in Asia. Southern Korea and Hong Kong would be doubly difficult to hold while Formosa and the Japanese mainland would be in precarious positions. Burma and Indo-China already wobbling on the break of Communism would probably fall: with Indonesia at best an uncertain factor, Malaya and Singapore would then be encircled."

Perhaps the most serious new Mongol invasion would threaten India, just as Jenghiz Khan did 600 years ago! They failed to penetrate beyond Burma or Cambodia and were driven out of Japan; but history does not always repeat itself.

"The danger is a warning not only to America but also to the Commonwealth including the new dominion of India."

Daily Telegraph comments: "What is at stake is much more than the bringing of peace and economic stability to China, threatened for generations by civil wars and foreign aggression. It is whether something like half the world is to be dominated by ideas and the policy that emanate from Moscow."

"Upon American decisions now may turn the whole future of Asia, and should Communism win the day, the emergence of the major threat to every country bordering on the Pacific."

News Chronicle, November 22, says: "Questions which both we and the Americans must ask ourselves are whether we can afford

Where there's Coke there's hospitality



At home, the pause that refreshes with ice-cold Coca-Cola puts folks at ease... makes them happy to be where they are.

Native Bank Managers Fined For Violating Banking Ordinance

In the Justice of the Peace court at Central yesterday the managers of 18 Native banks were summoned before Mr. Horacio Lo and Mr. H. H. Priestley for contravening the Banking Ordinance of 1948.

After extenuating pleas by their respective counsels, the magistrates imposed a nominal fine of \$250 on each of the offenders.

The banks summoned were: The Wing Cheung Bank, No. 2 Bonham Strand, ground floor; Kwong Tai Bank, 14, Bonham Strand, ground floor; Kai Cheong Bank, 1, Miller Street, ground floor; King Fuk Bank, 70, Wing Lok Street, first floor; Yu Hing Bank, 6, Mercer Street, ground floor; Yu Hing Bank, 6, Mercer Street, first floor; Fook Hing Bank, 10, Mercer Street, ground floor; Yau Cheong Bank, 11, Mercer Street, ground floor; Sui Sang Bank, 13, Mercer Street, ground floor; Fook Loong Bank, 13, Mercer Street, first floor; Tsui Yuen Bank, 13, Mercer Street, second floor; Wang Tai Bank, 17, Mercer Street, ground floor; Yau Yu Bank, 24, Mercer Street, first floor; Nam Wo Bank, 22, Mercer Street, second floor; Tai Wah Bank, 300, Des Voeux Road Central, ground floor; Hip Loong Bank, 23, Des Voeux Road, ground floor; Po Wah Bank, 278, Queen's Road West, ground floor; and Cheung Lee Bank, 10, Mercer Street, first floor.

Mr. C. Y. Kwan, representing the Tai Wah Bank and Mr. Y. K. Kan on behalf of the remainder of the banks. The offence under which the defendants were summoned was that they, being persons licensed to carry on banking business in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 4 of the Banking Ordinance (2) of 1948, did use the word "bank" in the name under which their business was being conducted and in a name implying that the business of banking was being carried on without the consent of the Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Kan on behalf of his clients entered a plea of guilty on technical grounds, that his clients were not aware of the Banking Ordinance and that since the summons had been taken out, their respective sign boards had been removed.

He mentioned that this being the first case of its kind, he would suggest that a caution would meet the case.

Licence Renewed

Mr. Kwan said his client held a money changer's licence which was renewed in June this year.

Not being familiar with the Ordinance, his client thought that the renewing of the money changer's licence was sufficient to carry on the business which was the subject of the summons.

There was no intention on his client's part to evade the payment of the \$5,000 licence which is required by law, and produced letters to the court that were exchanged between himself, on behalf of his client, and the Financial Secretary, where application had been made for such a licence.

Mr. Lo said that the offence against this legislation was a very serious one and may have serious consequences.

The maximum penalty for such an offence, he said, is a fine of \$5,000 or two years and in addition a fine of \$500 for each day of operation, commencing from the date of the enforcement of the Ordinance.

Nominal Fine

However, said Mr. Lo, as the cases before him are the first of its kind, he would impose a nominal fine of \$250 on Mr. Kwan's client.

Inspector R. Grainger and J. H. Muford of the Treasury Department were responsible for the taking out of the summons.

SUBMERGED OBSTRUCTION

A submerged obstruction is announced by the Marine Department as follows: Position: Bearing 282 degrees 16 cables from Laysan Beacon. Details: A submerged obstruction 230 feet in length, with 18 feet over at L.W.O.S.T., has been located in the above position. Remarks: The obstruction is lying in a S.E.-N.W. direction and is marked with an unlighted green painted conical buoy laid 10 feet S.W. of the centre. Charts Affected: 3,270, 1,468, E. 1, 10,318.

Concrete Ship On Way To Hong Kong

The first concrete ship to be used for storing dangerous cargo is on her way to the Colony from the Philippines, towed by the ocean-going tug Sea Badger.

The craft, which left Subic Bay on November 20, is expected to reach Hong Kong by this weekend, an official of the Hong Kong Eastern Shipping Company told the "China Mail" yesterday.

It was learned that the concrete ship is one of two available disused concrete vessels in the Philippines. Each weighs about 4,000 tons and has about five large holds. Estimated to cost about HK\$110,000 each, the craft has been stripped of her engine and has to be towed to her destination.

On her arrival here, it is understood she will have to be surveyed by the local authorities before being permitted to store dangerous goods. The necessary adjustments will have to be made to comply with the requirements here.

Following the report that caustic soda may be classed as one category of dangerous goods, the use of concrete vessels for dangerous goods storage was considered by a Preparatory Committee of the Chinese Merchants Godowns Association, which was established after the West Point Godown fire last September.

Three At Manila

The Committee communicated with Manila regarding the acquisition of buying disused concrete ships, of which only two are available there. There are three at the Philippine capital. The two ships are the ss. Marl and ss. Barretto. The official, however, could not identify the craft which his company has purchased.

Meanwhile, the report of listing caustic soda as dangerous cargo has caused consternation among Chinese merchants who have considerable stocks in the Colony.

It is stated that a large tract of land in the vicinity of the Hong Kong Electric Company plant has already been obtained for the purpose and that construction on the new godown will commence in the very near future.

Work on this project is expected to finish within a year.

West Point Disaster



Photograph shows blackened ruins at site in Nam Lee Street, West Point, where 50 odd huts were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night ("China Mail" Photo).

Fire Victims Receive Aid From Welfare Dept

A large number of those who were rendered homeless when their huts in Nam Lee Street, West Point, were razed to the ground by fire on Tuesday, were given assistance by the Social Welfare Department yesterday.

Officials from the Welfare Office visited the spot where the fire took place and distributed, free of charge, bread and rice to the victims of the fire, many of whom are now encamped beneath verandahs along Queen's Road West.

The Welfare Office is also handling the registration of persons needing assistance and it is understood that in the course of yesterday, a total of 110 persons from 40 families registered.

Many of those who are able to support themselves are not registering.

The majority of those affected by the fire are elderly women. The fire, which started at about 7 p.m. on Tuesday, is said to have been started when a young girl attempted to light an oil lamp with a lighted piece of paper. Approximately 50 huts were destroyed by the fire.

There were more than 200 huts in the area, but prompt action on the part of the Fire Brigade prevented the fire from spreading.

During the height of the fire, all traffic was diverted to other routes.

The huts were built amidst ruins of buildings which were damaged through looting and otherwise during the war.

Dancing Girl Cautioned On Bus Fare

Chan Lin, aged 20, dancing girl, residing at No. 179 Lockhart Road, third floor, was charged before Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central yesterday with avoiding payment of bus fare.

She pleaded not guilty and stated that she boarded a West bound bus outside the Central theatre in company with a girl friend.

While in the bus she was engaged in conversation and was at no time approached by the conductor for the fare.

After her friend had alighted near West Point, an Inspector of the Company boarded the bus and when he asked her for her ticket, she could not produce one as she had not yet purchased one.

Mr. Lo said she was technically guilty, as she should have assisted the conductor by tendering her fare as soon as she entered the bus.

A caution was registered. Inspector H. Brownrigg prosecuted.

Stage Thriller At Fleet Club Opens Tonight

(By "KIMBELLEY")

Radio Hong Kong's broadcast of excerpts from the Stage Club's presentation of "Grand National Night" gives promise of good "live" drama tonight at the China Fleet Club where the production is having its premiere.

Producing the play for the Stage Club is Peter Gregory. This is his first attempt at directing. But if this effort of his bears the sincerity which accompanied most of his own stage performances in the past season, then "Grand National Night" is set indeed for a successful run.

The cast chosen is enticing. Although the main burden of the play's action falls upon a yet uninitiated member of the local stage—Henry Jones as Gerald Cones—established local talents as Philippa Coombes, Clifford Davies and Hong Kong's most successful amateur producer, Reinhold Obillas, all have important although minor parts.

Upon Philippa Coombes, falls the task of the dual role of Eubs Cones and Pinks Collins. Her skill in marking the line, dividing the two separate characters, will bear upon her prestige as one of local amateur drama's most capable hand.

Others in the cast include Berkeley Pearce, Sylvia Small, Jack Winkler and Joan Randall.

The show will have a three-night run. Bookings can be made at the China Fleet Club and may be arranged by telephone.

The conductor by tendering her fare as soon as she entered the bus.

A caution was registered. Inspector H. Brownrigg prosecuted.

Bible Group Holds First Meeting

Under the Chairmanship of the Very Reverend the Dean, the first post-war meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at the St. John's Cathedral yesterday evening.

Before the meeting started it was decided to send a message of greeting to Dr. J. R. Temple who was to have addressed the meeting but who had been taken ill since his arrival from Shanghai.

The Governor Sir Alexander Grantham, the G.O.C., Major General Matthews, His Honor Mr. Justice Williams, Professor Gordon King, and Dr. Utley were elected Vice Presidents of the reconstituted Auxiliary.

Rev. G. N. Stevenson of the Union Church was elected as Honorary Secretary, while Dr. Montgomery, who had been the Society's treasurer for many years was again re-elected to that post.

It was disclosed by Dr. Montgomery that the Society still had to its credit a sum of \$880 with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

Arch Deacon Li Kau-yun, on behalf of the Chinese Churches presented the Society with a cheque of \$1,200, which was gratefully acknowledged by the Society.

Rev. Henderson Smith gave a very interesting talk on the various adventures of the Bible. Now it had settled unity questions between Chinese and various tribes, how it had been a medium of education for scholars and how it had been used by Chinese in many parts of China as a substitute for hymn books.

Hearing Adjourned

Hearing of the dispute between Kahsan Nazarin and Bakel Ali Hyder, the latter of whom is the plaintiff and is represented by Dr. A. J. Clifford instructed by Mr. P. A. L. Vane of Messrs. Dentons, was adjourned until December.

The dispute concerns a small tract of land in which plaintiff was alleged to have settled down after having made a written contract with the defendant, whom plaintiff took for the owner. It was agreed upon that plaintiff pay the defendant a certain sum every month.

The land eventually turned out to be Crown property, and was sterile.

Defendant was not legally represented and attended in person.

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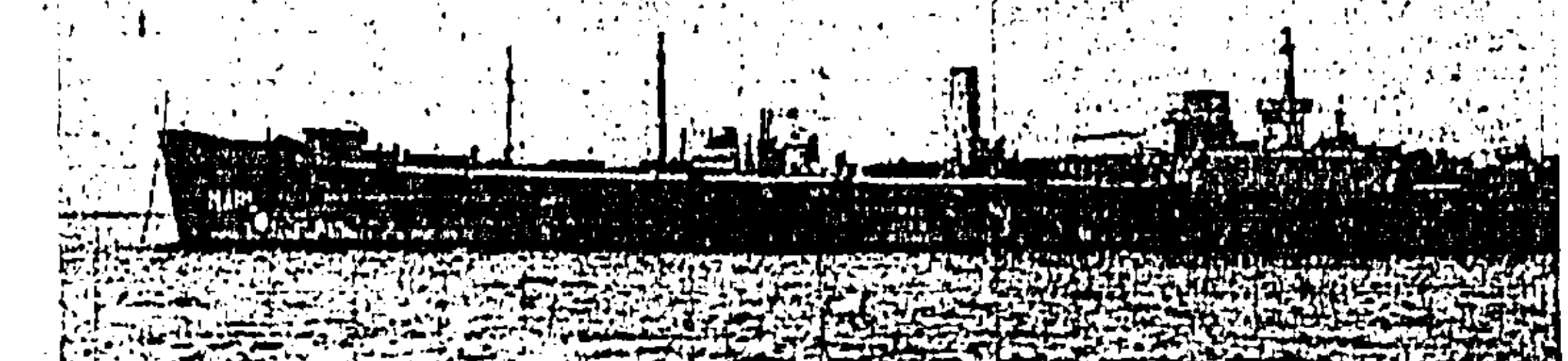
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PURE BRIGHT VIRGINIA

Sole Distributors
80 cents for 20
Reliance Trading Co. Ltd.,
David House, Hong Kong
W. L. SMITH (1939) LTD., WOKINGTON, GLOUCESTER, ENGLAND



The ss. Marl is one of two concrete ships available at Manila which Hong Kong merchants are considering buying for dangerous goods storage. She is estimated to cost HK\$110,000. Stripped of her engine, she has to be towed to her destination.

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Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on the original form which should bear their name and address.

A suitable announcement will be inserted free of charge if Advertiser's requirements are as satisfactorily answered.

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CHINESE served as Carpenter Works and also as construction foreman in Bombay, seeks position in Hong Kong. Please write Wei Tung, 49 Tung Choi Street, 2nd floor, Kowloon.

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WANTED—Experienced Chinese clerk with knowledge of book-keeping, typing and general office routine. State experience and salary expected to G.P.O. Box 2136.

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PROFITABLE business without capital—one who knows printing, designing and making Christmas Cards, please communicate with G.P.O. Box 1222.

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RUGS Manufacturers and Exporters Peking and Tientsin Carpets and Rugs. Peking Art Rug Company Room No. 8-9 Lucky Apartment, corner of Hankow and Peking Road, Kowloon.

LADIES we have at your service specialized operations for Helene Curtila cool waves, machineless oil perms, hairdyes & manicleure—ROSE MARIE Beauty Parlour—Phone 50384-43, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

MOTHERS, please note that stocks of "EATCO" diapers are getting low as result of shipping strike. Get baby's supply now at the new reduced price.

CARPETS & RUGS—Genuine Peking and Tientsin, lovely designs and colorings, various sizes. Come and inspect at The China Rug Co., Kowloon Building, 4th floor (Opposite Hong Kong Hotel). Queen's Road, Central.

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NEWLY ARRIVED Underwood Typewriters, standard and portable, finest typewriter ribbons and carbon papers, obtainable at The World Typewriter Co., 40, Wellington Street, Hong Kong. Tel. 20508

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IF YOU have idle capital and wish to establish or invest in Macao, prosperous business, write Box No. 871 "CHINA MAIL".

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FURNISHED FLAT with garage Hong Kong side. Three in family willing to pay \$1,000 monthly for suitable apartments. Reply Box 647 "CHINA MAIL".

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BALLROOM DANCING—"Made Easy" for you. Latest Variations. Specialties—Rumba, Samba, Tango, Jitterbug. (Enquiries 1-3 PM)—Tony Hudson, 812 China Building.

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PILOT RADIOS: Same reliable pre-war quality now obtainable at popular prices, made possible only by increased demand and large sales. Obtainable at all the better dealers or direct from: Colonial Agencies, Teakoochoy Bldg., 14 Queen's Road, Phone 20310.

CHINA MAIL: X-MAS CARDS at 50 cents each, with envelope to match. Obtainable at all leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

CHINA MAIL PICTORIAL at \$2.00 per copy. Obtainable at all leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Company's Shareholders will be held on the 27th day of November, 1948, at 12 noon, in the Company's Hong Kong Office, St. George's Building, 2nd floor, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, of passing the following resolution as a special resolution, namely:

"That the Company's Memorandum of Association be altered in accordance with the Companies (Reconstruction of Records) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, Section 25A, by the deletion of the words 'The registered office of the Company will be situated at Victoria, Hong Kong,' and the substitution thereof of 'The registered office of the Company shall be situated within the Crown Colony of Hong Kong.'"

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. W. A. WOOD,
Secretary & Chief Accountant.

YANGTSE FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on Thursday, 9th December, 1948 at 11.15 a.m. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing the following Special Resolution:

"That the New Articles of Association produced to the Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by George Ernest Marden, the Chairman of the Company and of the Meeting, be adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all existing Articles of Association of the Company."

A copy of the Proposed New Articles can be inspected by any Shareholder at this office of the Company during the usual office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WHELOCK MARDEN & CO., LTD.
Secretaries.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE

ANNUAL RACE MEETING 1949

The conditions of the "Fochow Cup" the sixth race of the 1st Day, Saturday, 15th January, 1949, have been altered to read as follows:—
"Fochow Cup" Winner \$2,000. Second \$1,000. Third \$750. A Handicap for Australian Ponies of any previous season. Entrance \$10. One and a half miles.

By Order,
C. B. Brown,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, November 22, 1948.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Eleventh Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, December 4, 1948, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, November 25, 1948.

By Order,
C. B. Brown,
Secretary.

SICS AND MULLARD RADIOGRAM

The Better & Cheaper Radio and Radiogram in town. Guaranteed for one year. Free service and parts repaired. You can get a New SICS or Mullard Radiogram by trading in your old one as part payment or pay on easy instalment terms.

YEUNG KWONG RADIO CO.
122, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Tel. 50044

NOTICE TO MARINERS NO. 23 OF 1948

Hong Kong Harbour Submerged Obstruction

POSITION.—Bearing 282 degrees 1.6 cables from LYEE-MUN Beacon.

DETAILS.—A submerged obstruction 200 feet in length, with 18 feet over at L.W.O.S.T. has been located in the above position.

REMARKS.—The obstruction is lying in a S.E.—N.W. direction and is marked with an unlighted green painted conical buoy laid 30 feet S.W. of the centre.

CHARTS AFFECTED.—3270, 1406. E.I. 10,318.

AUTHORITY.—Director of Marine.

J. JOLLY,
Director of Marine.

Marine Department,
Hong Kong, Nov. 24, 1948.

NOTICE

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Owners, Agents, & Masters of all vessels under 200 tons net are hereby notified that with effect from and including the December 1, 1948 the Chinese Maritime Customs Examination Station at present operating in the area around the China Merchants Wharf at V.C. Point will be removed to Godown No. 36, Marine Lot No. 239, Kennedy Town.

Cargo for China may only be loaded on vessels anchored opposite the frontage defined by the two white lines painted on the praya wall.

J. JOLLY,
Director of Marine.

November 22, 1948.

NOTICE

WATER SUPPLY

The public is hereby notified that commencing on December 1, 1948 and until further notice, the water supply on the Island and Mainland will be shut off between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. nightly.

V. KENNIF,
Water Authority.

Dated: November 24, 1948.

Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd.

Cable & Wireless, Ltd.

The Radio Telephone Service to Canton will operate from 7.30 a.m. to 12 mid-night in future.

A talk by Miss Lynda Grier, M.A., formerly Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, and present Representative of the British Council in China, will be given in St. John's Cathedral Hall at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, November 30th.

The subject will be "Education in England To-day."

All interested are invited to attend.

By Order,
C. B. Brown,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, November 22, 1948.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Eleventh Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, December 4, 1948, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, November 25, 1948.

By Order,
C. B. Brown,
Secretary.

SICS AND MULLARD RADIOGRAM

The Better & Cheaper Radio and Radiogram in town. Guaranteed for one year. Free service and parts repaired. You can get a New SICS or Mullard Radiogram by trading in your old one as part payment or pay on easy instalment terms.

YEUNG KWONG RADIO CO.
122, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Tel. 50044

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

ST. ANDREW'S BALL

Members and Guests attending St. Andrew's Ball are requested to note the following points:—

1. Entrance to the Peninsula Hotel is by the main door only.

2. Admittance to the Ball is by ticket only and these MUST be presented on entering. Tickets cannot be obtained at the door and no signatures will be accepted.

3. A private launch service will operate from Queen's Pier, Hong Kong, between the hours of 8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. and there will be late service of Star Ferries from Kowloon at 1.30 a.m., 2.00 a.m. and 2.30 a.m. on Saturday morning.

4. The first supper will be served shortly after 11.00 p.m. and Members and Guests are particularly requested to ascertain beforehand from the Notice Boards the tables which have been reserved for them. Members and Guests for whom reservations have been made in the first sitting should proceed to their tables immediately after the Eighth dance which is a Strathspey and Reel.

CHAS. G. SMITH,
Hon. Secretary.

Hong Kong, Nov. 25, 1948.

NOTICE

WAH YAN COLLEGE PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

There will be a Reception for Past Students at Wah Yan College, Robinson Road, on Saturday November 27 at 7.30 p.m.

All Past Students of the College even those not in the Association will be welcome. Please phone 33450 before 1 p.m. on Saturday, November 27.

THE SINO-BRITISH CLUB

A Public Lecture will be given by

MISS LYNDIA GRIER

Representative of the British Council in China and formerly Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford

ON

"The British Social Services"

in the Lecture Room of the Public Relations Office, Statue Square at 6 p.m. on Friday, November 26, 1948.

Other Subscriptions \$1.155.
Total to date—\$28,205.

By Order,
C. B. Brown,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, November 22, 1948.

By Order,
C. B. Brown,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, November 22, 1948.

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C. B. Brown,
Secretary.

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Secretary.

Hong Kong, November 22, 1948.

By Order,
C. B. Brown,
Secretary.

Fatshan Hospital Fund

The committee gratefully acknowledges the following donations received up to November 21—
Mr. Chung Kat Sing \$1,000, Dr. T.G. Yip \$1,000, Mr. U. S. Wing \$1,000, Dr. J. Shu Fan \$1,000, Mr. P.W. Cheung \$1,000.

Mr. G.S. Archibult \$500, Dr. T.Y. Li \$500, Mr. R.C. Lee \$500, Messrs. John D. Hutchison and Co. Ltd. \$500, Messrs. Gilman and Co. Ltd. \$500, Prof. Gordon King \$500, Messrs. Wang Kew and Co. Ltd. \$500, The East Asiatic Co. Ltd. \$500, The Chinese Chamber of Commerce \$500, Mr. H.L. Fung \$500, Messrs. J. Rondon and Co. Ltd. \$500, Messrs. Jones and Co. Ltd. \$500, Mr. John Cheung \$500.

Per Sam Shui and Nam Ho Gildie \$500, British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd. \$500, Mr. Jonathan Lee \$500, Dr. Y.T. Liu \$500, Mr. Yung Kee \$500, Messrs. Wai Tak Tong \$500, Mr. Yip Yau Lam \$500, Mr. Shen Yat Chi \$500, Mr. S. To Nuen \$500, Mr. Luk Yam Fong \$500, Mr. Kwok Chan \$500, Mr. Tong Tsang \$500, Mr. Hui \$500, Mr. Li Hui Tong \$500, Y.H. Tai and Co. \$500, Mr. Foo Ping Kwan \$500, Mr. Ho Cheuk Hung \$500, Mr. Hui Kai \$500, Mrs. Hui Kai \$500, Mr. Kong Kai \$500, Mr. Li Hui Tong \$500, Mr. Chan Yam Fong \$500, Mr. Kwok Tsan \$500, Mr. Tong Chang \$500, Mr. and Mrs. J.M. Wilson \$500, Miss Leung Sau Hing \$500, Miss Lam Yuh Lan \$500, Miss Chan Sing \$500, Miss Pong Ping Yue \$500, Miss Chan Lin \$500, Miss Ng Sin Wa \$500, Mr. Ng Lok Kuan \$500, Miss Yam Hing Yuen \$500, Miss Yip Ping \$500, Mr. P.M.S. Shu \$500, Dr. M.S. Wong \$500, Miss Ruby Mow Fung \$500, Mr. T.K. Leung \$500, Mr. T. Nelson \$500, Prof. J.P. Davies \$500, Dr. Robert Cook and Son Ltd. \$500, Miss Rosemarie Lewis \$500, Miss Kong and Yau-mat Ferry Co. Ltd. \$500, Messrs. Kian Guan (Gibbs) Co. Ltd. \$500, Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master \$500, Messman Investments Ltd. \$500, Van Reekum Paper Ltd. \$500, T.O. Wong and Co. Ltd. \$500, Messrs. Harper and Shue \$500, Mr. Li Shu Fung \$500, Mr. G.T. Pedgett \$500, Messrs. J.K. Wattle and Co. Ltd. \$500, Eastman Kodak Co. \$500, General Amusement Ltd. \$500, Canton Overseas Trading Co. \$500, Messrs. Blair and Co. Ltd. \$500, Messrs. A.B. Watson and Co. Ltd. \$500, Messrs. P.B. Dabbler and Co. Ltd. \$500, Messrs. Dennis and Co. \$500, Mr. Swang O'Yuan \$500, Mr. P.A. Walker \$500, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. Ltd. \$500.

Dr. Arthur Fung \$500, Mr. C.H. Li \$500, Messrs. E. Ott and Co. Ltd. \$500, Mr. C.L. Lee \$500, Mr. Chan Hing Wa \$500, Mr. Ling Nai Yuen \$500, Dr. Hui \$500, Dr. A. Kohler and Co. \$500, Messrs. P.B. Dabbler and Co. Ltd. \$500, Messrs. Dennis and Co. \$500, Mr. Swang O'Yuan \$500, Mr. P.A. Walker \$500, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. Ltd. \$500.

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BRIBE INQUIRY

PRIVATE SECRETARY SURPRISED AT ACCESSIBILITY OF BELCHER

London, November 23.

James Richard Cross, a 27-year old civil servant, told the Tribunal probing alleged corruption in Government circles today that he had been surprised at how easily Sidney Stanley, an alien who is a key figure in the inquiry, had access to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Mr. John Belcher.

Cross said he had been Stanley's private secretary since 1947. He said hardly a day passed when Stanley did not either call personally on Mr. Belcher or telephone him.

Cross said he had often heard telephone talks during which Stanley would invite Mr. Belcher to go to his flat. Sometimes Stanley would say: "I have someone here I want you to meet."

Cross said he himself had been to Stanley's luxury West End flat about 10 or 12 times. Asked if he had done anything to try and discourage Stanley's frequent visits to the Board of Trade, witness said he thought on one occasion he must have shown a little resentment on the telephone.

Mr. Belcher had told him shortly afterwards that all he had to do was to be polite to Stanley and he would deal with him. During his visits to Stanley's flat, matters affecting the Board of Trade were not specifically discussed but the talk usually was on economic problems and general business problems.

Able To Help

Cross said he had visited Stanley's flat alone once but may because he thought Stanley might be able to help when Mr. Belcher came out of hospital.

Cross said he had never received money or any kind of gift other than drinks from Stanley.

MAJESTIC

TODAY ONLY
AT
2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



Four whippersnappers that spell DANGER, EXCITEMENT, ROMANCE!

Meet me at Dawn
Starring WILLIAM EYTHE and HAZEL COURT
MARGARET RUTHERFORD, STANLEY HOLLOWAY, BASIL SYDNEY
Directed by MARCEL BELLIAN
Produced by THORNTON FREELAND
An Exciting Film Production
Released by 20th Century-Fox

TOMORROW—
"THUNDER HEAD"
COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR

THE HONG KONG STAGE CLUB

Presents

"Grand National Night"

A Play in 3 Acts

by

Dorothy and Campbell Christie

at the

CHINA FLEET CLUB THEATRE

on

25th, 26th and 27th Nov., 1948 at 9 p.m.

Balcony \$10 & \$6—Stalls \$6, \$3.50 & \$2.40

(Special prices for Servicemen)

For Kowloon Residents a Ferry will run from Police Pier, Kowloon to the Fenwick Rd. Pier (opp. Theatre) at 8.25 p.m. returning immediately the Show is over. Fare for return Journey \$1.

Global Flier Determined

Fairbanks, Alaska,

November 24.

"I am going to continue," Mrs. Richard Morrow Tall, 845, global flier, said Tuesday. "I have to put the plane in a wheelbarrow." And it took as though she may have to.

Wings and landing gear damaged beyond repair, her one-engineered plywood plane lies in a heap alongside the Alaska highway 235 miles South West of here, where it crashed on Sunday.

Neither the former model nor her navigator, Michael Townsend, has enough money to pay for shipping the wrecked plane into Canada, the nearest repair point, or for shipping parts from Canada to Alaska. Monday was the flying matron's 21st birthday and she declared "what I need for a birthday present is a miracle."—Associated Press.

RADIO

This is Radio Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 9.52 megacycles per second in the 31 metre band.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.35 p.m.—A Light Spanish Programme.
1.00 p.m.—Ambrose and His Orchestra and Ann Stholm, (Vocal).
1.15 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.25 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.
1.30 p.m.—"Nothing but Music," The Queens Hall Light Orchestra, (ORH).
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
2.05 p.m.—Programme Summary.
2.10 p.m.—"Peter and Wolf," Boston Symphony Orchestra.
2.30 p.m.—La Dan-House Française, (Studio).
2.40 p.m.—World and Home News, (London Relay).
2.45 p.m.—Hawley Stevenson.
2.50 p.m.—"Grand Hotel," Albert Sandler and His Dalmatian Orchestra with Gladys Ripley, (Vocal).
3.00 p.m.—"From the Editorials," (London Relay).
3.10 p.m.—University Programme, "Social Science" No. 8: "Psychology" by Professor Sir Cyril Burt, (BUCTS).
3.27 p.m.—Tchikowsky: Concerto in D Major, Op. 35, Heifetz (Violin) and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, (BUCTS).
3.50 p.m.—Eric Coates: "Cinderella" Fantasy, ... Symphony Orchestra.
4.00 p.m.—Book Reviews: By Catherine Stoddard, (Studio).
4.30 p.m.—"Crime, Gentlemen Please!" A Comedy Thriller by Max Keeler, with Naughton Wayne and Basil Holford, Episode 2: "Find the Body," (BUCTS).
4.45 p.m.—Radio News Reel, (London Relay).
4.55 p.m.—Weather Report.
5.00 p.m.—"Hurdy Gurdy," (Studio).
5.05 p.m.—"Strains with Wings," George Melachrino Orch. with Paula Green and Wilfred Barnes, (Vocal), (ORH).
5.15 p.m.—Weather Report and Close Down.

Belcher Paid Bill

He knew nothing about the bill at the Labour Party Conference at Margate, which Stanley is alleged to have paid for Mr. Belcher, Mr. Haworth said he himself had stayed at the same hotel as Mr. Belcher. He had seen Mr. Belcher pay a bill. Later, however, Mr. Belcher told him to his amazement that the bill he had paid was for the second week. Stanley had invited the Belchers to Margate and felt that he ought therefore to pay the bill for the first week.

Harold James Gray, in charge of the Paper Section of the Board of Trade, was questioned at length on the dropping of the prosecution against the Sherman football pool for an infringement of the Paper Regulations. The magistrate hearing the case had died before it ended and the question was whether or not the prosecution should be reopened.

The matter had gone before high officials of the Board of Trade, who had recommended reopening the case. Ultimately, the President of the Board of Trade discussed the matter with Mr. Belcher and Mr. Belcher wrote a minute saying he felt prosecution should be withdrawn.

Before the Tribunal adjourned till tomorrow, Mr. Gray said he was sure that once Mr. Belcher had told him he had met Alfred Cope, one of Britain's biggest bookmakers at a race meeting. Earlier today, Cope testified that Mr. Belcher had never in his life made bets with him or any of his companies.—Reuter.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE

Showing Today: At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



ADDED! LATEST NEWS OF THE DAY!!

STAR

Phone 55335

17 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

TODAY ONLY

AT

2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

EAGLE-LION DISTRIBUTORS PRESENT



TOMORROW
Robert YOUNG—Marguerite CHAPMAN
IN
"RELENTLESS" (IN TECHNICOLOR)

SPAAK ADMITS FAILURE TO END THE CRISIS

Brussels, November 23.

The Catholic Minister of Finance in the outgoing Belgian Government, M. Gaston Eyskens, agreed tonight to try to form a new Government in succession to the Socialist-Catholic Coalition.

M. Paul-Henri Spaak, the outgoing Socialist Prime Minister, announced earlier tonight that he had failed after three days of negotiations to end Belgium's five-day old Cabinet crisis.

He declared: "I have failed to form a Government. Therefore I am going directly to report to the Prince Regent. I leave it to the Catholics (the other main Coalition Party besides the Socialists) to explain on what points we failed. For myself, I am incapable of explaining it clearly."

The Minister of Colonies in the outgoing Government, M. Pierre Fligny, stated tonight that the question of which of the two parties of the present Coalition—the Socialists or the Catholics (Social Christians) was to gain administrative control of the Marshall Plan Aid in Belgium had been the chief obstacle to M. Spaak's efforts to reform a bipartite Government.

Not Quite Ready

Earlier it was reported that the major snag in the formation of a new Cabinet was overcome when M. Spaak announced that Senator H. Moreau de Melen, a Catholic, had accepted the post of Minister of Justice.

But M. Spaak added: "Everything is not quite ready yet." His discussions with the Catholic and Socialist party leaders continued all morning.

It was expected that a new Government would follow the pattern of the one which resigned yesterday over the reprieve of two men sentenced to death for war treason.

The Cabinet crisis may delay the departure of Belgian delegates to the West Union Committee to inquire into European Assembly due to meet in Paris tomorrow.

The President of the Catholic Party, M. Auguste de Schryver, announced tonight that his party could not agree that a Socialist should become Minister of Justice. Asked whether the present would lead to the dissolution of Parliament and whether the country would go to the polls 40 days after such a dissolution, M. de Schryver replied: "No. Negotiations must continue."—Reuter.

TODAY ONLY **Queen's** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



OPENING TOMORROW



SHOWING **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

WANCHAI ROAD, WANCHAI
It's The Biggest Bogart Thrill! More Than Ever Before!
He Fired The Shot Heard Round The Underworld!

DON'T MISS IT! THE ONLY ONE YOU HAVE TO SEE!

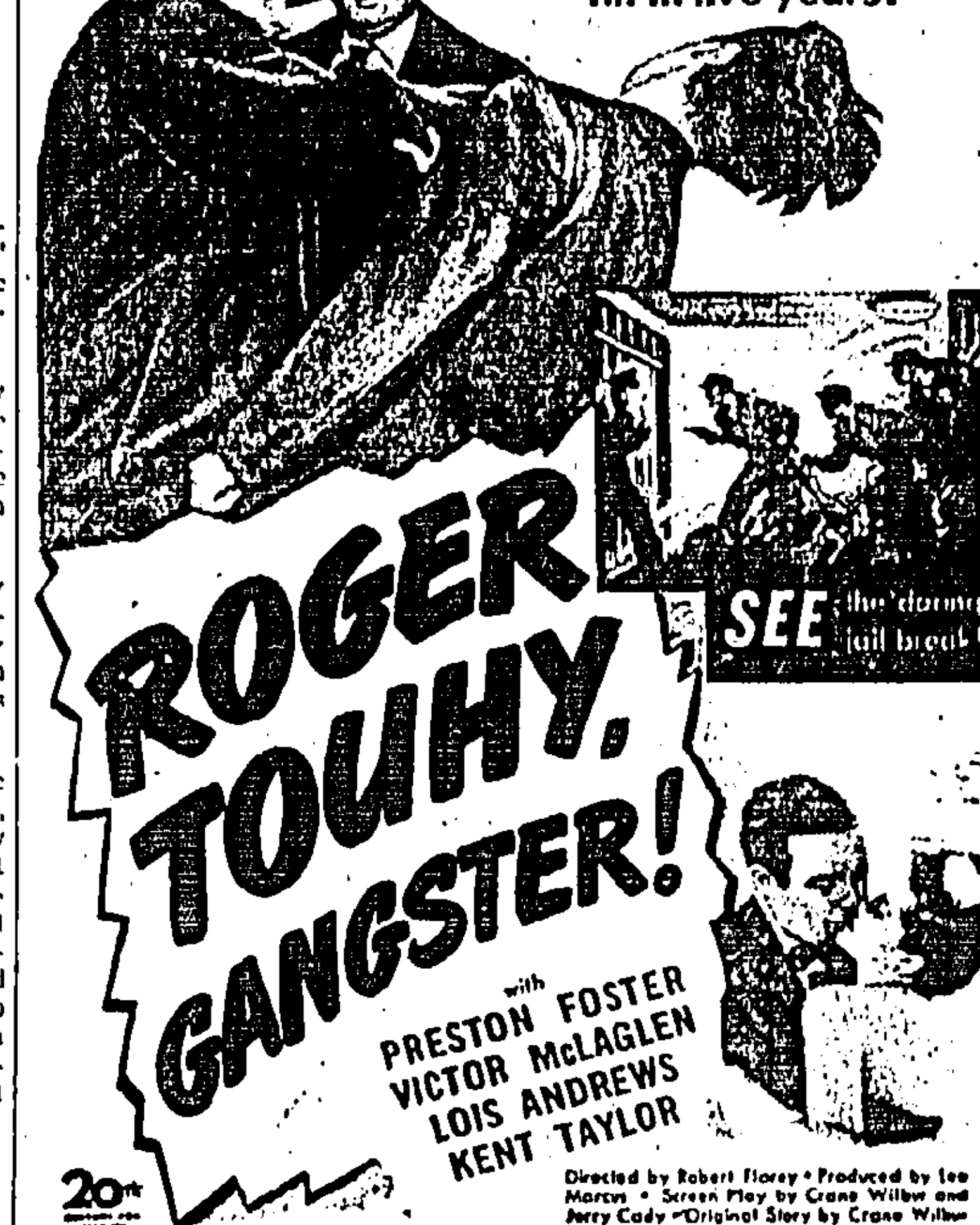


NEXT CHANGE: JEANNE CRAIN in "MARGIE" color by TECHNICOLOR

SHOWING TODAY **KING'S** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

THE SCREEN BLAZES AGAIN WITH A THOUSAND TRUE THRILLS!

The BIGGEST Gangster action hit in five years!



LEE THEATRE
ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE
CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE, QUEEN'S RD., C.
BOOKING HOURS: 11.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. daily

Commencing Today At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20 p.m.



ADDED—LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS—
ROPE WALKING RECORD
ROYAL VISIT TO THE DAIRY SHOW
CHINESE ANTI BLACK MARKET PARADE
ROYAL COMMAND PERFORMANCE
HARVEST THANKSGIVING

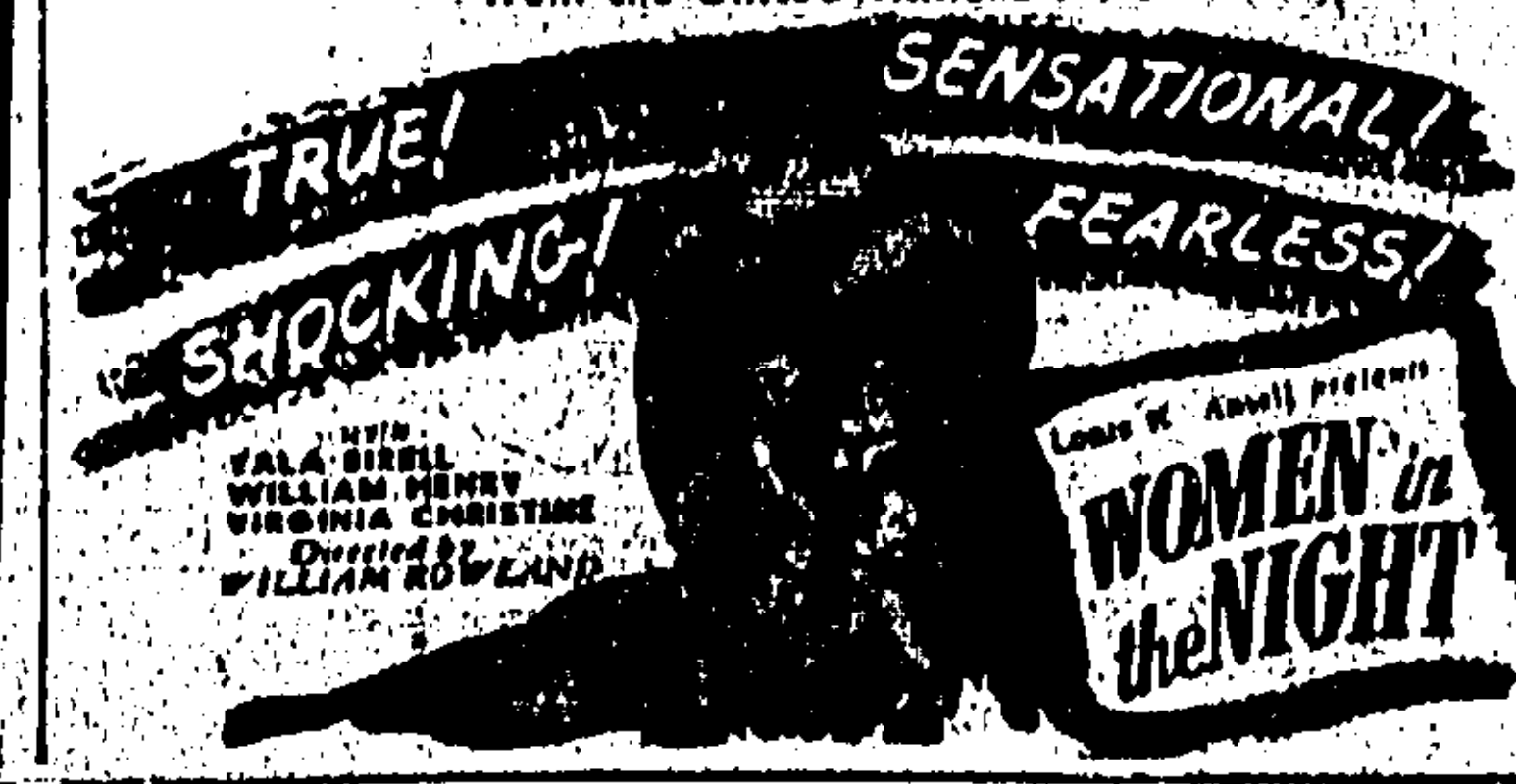
ORIENTAL AIR CONDITIONED

Take Any Eastern Tram Car or Happy Valley Bus
HELD OVER! STILL PACKING IN!!!

Positively Last 4 Time Today: 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.
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field of force. The Allied invasion of Africa was a most peculiar venture of armed forces into the field of international politics; we were invading a neutral country to create a friend. Important as were these political problems, they constituted only a fraction of the difficult matters with which we were daily wrestled.

We were gambling for high stakes, but this is a constant characteristic of war and in itself was not a particularly disturbing factor. But uncertainty prevailed in many directions: uncertainty as to the attitude of the Spanish and the knowledge that the enemy had of our plans; uncertainty as to the exact number of ships that would be available when the expedition should sail, and uncertainty as to the ability of the Air Force to give proper protection to our convoys as they neared the African coast.

Another hazard involved a project for dispatching from England by transport planes or parachute force to capture the airfield of Oran. These planes had to wing their relatively slow course over a distance of more than 1200 miles, through areas from which they might be attacked by enemy planes. Parachutists had to drop, or the planes had to land, on fields of which we had only sketchy information. Many experienced officers literally threw up their hands in the face of such a harebrained scheme. Other projects involved direct and admittedly desperate assaults by selected forces against the docks of Algiers and Oran, in an effort to prevent sabotage and destruction and so preserve port facilities for our future uses.

The whole basis of our higher organization was new. Time and again during the summer old Army friends warned me that the conception of Allied unity which we took as the foundation of our command scheme was impracticable and impossible; that any commander placed in my position was foredoomed to failure and could become nothing but a scapegoat to carry the odium of defeat for the whole operation. I was regaled with tales of allied failure starting with the Greeks, 800 years before Christ, and coming down through the ages of allied quarrels to the bitter French-British discriminations of 1940. But more than counterbalancing such doleful prophecy was a daily and noticeable growth of co-operation, comradeship, faith, and optimism in Torch headquarters. British and Americans were unconsciously, in their absorption in common problems, shedding their shells of mutual distrust and suspicion.

In the early fall Admiral Ramsay was relieved by the British Chiefs of Staff as the naval commander of the expedition and in his place was assigned Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, whom I then met for the first time. He was the Nelsonian type of admiral. He believed that ships went to sea in order to find and destroy the enemy. He thought always in terms of attack, never of defence. He was vigorous, hardy, intelligent, straightforward. In spite of his toughness, the degree of affection in which he was held by all grades and ranks of the British Navy, and to a large extent, the other services, both British and American, was nothing short of remarkable. He was a real sea dog. There will always live with me his answer when I asked him in the fall of 1943 to send the British battle fleet, carrying a division of soldiers, into Taranto Harbour, known to be filled with mines and treachery.

"Sir," he said, "His Majesty's Fleet is here to go wherever you may send it!" The terrific pressure under which we worked is hard to appreciate now for any who have not shared in the experience of planning a great allied operation in modern war. Yet this pressure remains a persistent and vivid memory for anyone who was a part of it. It is equally difficult to classify our time-absorbing problems. There were, above all, people to see, most of them engaged in preparing the details of Torch but many others concerned with problems ranging from Red Cross affairs to the need for shipping white cloth to the Arabs, who insist on it for burial shrouds and will kill to get it. Press conferences were almost obligatory, since the problem of morale, both at home and in England, was never far from our minds. I had to co-ordinate our plans not only with the British but also with the United States Navy. This was by no means simple, and it required a great many capable officers had been assigned by Admiral King to assist in planning, and they were welcomed by Brigadier General Alfred M. Gruenther, chief American planner, with the statement that there were a thousand questions the Navy could help answer. "We are here only to listen," was their answer. I knew that if I could talk personally to Admiral King there would be no difficulty, but under the circumstances these snarls had to be worked out with care and patience.

The Navy could remind us, after all, that we were asking for what was one of the greatest fighting armadas of all times—approximately 110 troop and cargo ships, and 200 warships. The Navy was conscious of the need for watching the German fleet, which they thought at that time included at least one aircraft carrier and possibly two. Some American officers seemed at times to feel a resentment toward the operation, apparently regarding it as a British plan into which America had been dragged by the heels. I stated and restated at conferences during this planning phase that Torch was an order from the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States, and the Prime Minister, and that I proposed to move into West Africa as the order instructed me, whether we had protective warships or not. Axis attacks on British convoys in the Mediterranean continued to bring us bad news. One heavily escorted convoy of 14 cargo vessels, attempting to take supplies to Malta, arrived there with only three of the supply ships still afloat. Of these, one was sunk at the dock. The aircraft carrier Eagle, which had been marked for Torch, was torpedoed and sunk. The naval staff brought us such news from time to time, and each time further revision of plans became necessary.

In the middle of September I sent a message to General Marshall on how the invasion's chances looked to us some seven weeks before it was to start. To Be Continued

Nevertheless, it was known that there was a strong anti-German and anti-Vichy sentiment in North Africa, even among some of the Army officers. It was believed possible that if a sufficient show of force could be made in the initial attack all these officers might find that their honour had been satisfied by token resistance and bowing to the inevitable, would join in the fight against the traditional "foe" that had humiliated them in 1940. It was a complicated and hazy situation, but keeping the expedition entirely secret from the French in London was the fixed policy of the Allied governments. Added and most important motive in doing so was the fact that only through perfect surprise could the expedition succeed. The fewer people who knew anything at all about the matter the better.

Each day brought new difficulties in the development of plans for the operation. Among these intricate problems was, for example, interference with shipping to Russia. The withdrawal of shipping from the sea lanes in time to refit, load, assemble, and make the transit to the Mediterranean was certain to cut seriously into the Murransk convoys; this interference began as early as September 1942. This same consideration applied to other vital shipping commitments of Britain and America but it was, of course, one of the inescapable costs of undertaking the operation.

Another complication arose out of the fact that all of the earliest shipments of American supplies and equipment into England were in anticipation of an eventual cross-Channel attack. Since haste in unloading ships and speeding up their turn-around was initially the pressing consideration, supplies and equipment were thrown into warehouses and open storage without regard for segregation and inventory. We had thought there would be ample time for this as the organization grew. Now we were suddenly faced with an immediate need for the things we had already brought over but without the necessary records under which required supplies could be selected, packed, and loaded in the least possible time. We should have paid more attention to "red tape" and paper work.

Still another complication involved our air forces. In the summer of 1942 we had made only a good beginning at organizing a bomber and accompanying fighter command for conducting air operations against Germany. A considerable number of air units had to be hastily called away from their original tasks, retrained, and refitted toward participation in the African invasion. Some American fighter organizations had to be equipped with the British Spitfire. Similar problems arose with respect to the internal transportation systems of England, the use of her crowded ports, and the training of ground troops.

Each week brought us records of additional ships sunk or damaged by enemy boats, ships that were included in our programmes for the transport of troops, equipment, and supplies. Each sinking caused revisions in operational and tactical plans.

All these things called for constant conferences, usually with

aggressor the acquisition of new war-potential.

On a lower level, much the same considerations are operating to cause conflict in the U.S. State Department and hamper the formulation of a clear-cut policy in relation to the Communist menace in China. China has again sent urgent requests for material aid, but it is apt to be forgotten especially by the Chinese that for two years already the United States has been giving substantial financial and material support, all of which has been frittered away. Add to that that General Marshall left China and his 13-months' effort to arrange a reasonable compromise thoroughly disillusioned and dispirited all Chinese leadership and it is hardly surprising that he regards further assistance as the pouring of further money down the drain, and "it" to anybody's final advantage, as likely to be to the Communist. Much of the finest equipment provided by the United States is now in Communist hands, and nothing in the events round Hsichow have justified any assumption that any commitments would be guaranteed greater security in a situation fast developing toward some sort of climax. It would be folly to look for further arming of the Reds, and there is no sign that the United States is prepared to go the further stage to aid the National Government, which could hardly involve less than direct intervention.

members of the tactical staffs and services in Great Britain but frequently also with the Prime Minister. During this time, at his request, I fell into the habit of meeting with the Prime Minister twice each week. On Tuesday we would have luncheon at 10 Downing Street, usually presided at which were one or more members of the British Chiefs of Staff or the War Cabinet. On Friday nights I would have dinner with him at his country house, Chequers, and this would sometimes be prolonged into an overnight stay, during which there would be an unending series of meetings with officials, both military and civil. Almost always the Foreign Minister, Mr. Anthony Eden, was present.

After some six weeks of intensive planning, Mr. Murphy, the senior American State Department officer in North Africa, would pay us a secret visit to discuss with us the political implications and possibilities in that region. These factors remained among the great question marks of the entire operation. Vichy France was a neutral country, and during the entire period of the war the United States had maintained diplomatic connection with the French Government. Never, in all its history, had the United States been a party to an unprovoked attack upon a neutral country and even though Vichy was now widely collaborating with Hitler, there is no doubt that American political leaders regarded the projected operation, from this viewpoint, with considerable distaste.

Both the British and American governments believed that North Africa, public opinion favoured the Allies, and naturally desired to make the invasion appear as an operation undertaken in response to a popular desire for liberation from the Vichy yoke. Not only did we definitely want to avoid adding France to our already formidable list of enemies; we wanted, if possible, to make it appear that we had come into Africa on invitation rather than by force.

It was realised that, officially, some opposition would have to be made to the landing because within Europe itself the French dwelt constantly under the German heel. But if we could show that popular opinion was definitely in opposition to the Vichy rulers, any political antagonism to the invasion in Great Britain or America would be mollified.

Mr. Murphy, who had long been stationed in Africa, was early taken into the confidence of the President of the United States and informed of the possibility of military action in that region. With his staff of assistants he had only conducted a continuing survey of public opinion, but he did his best to discover among the military and political leaders those individuals who were definitely hostile to the Axis and occupying their posts thereby out of a sense of duty to France. Affable, friendly, exceedingly broad, and speaking French fluently, he was admirably suited for his task. Unquestionably his missionary work between 1940 and late 1942 had much to do with eventual success.

His trip to my headquarters in London, in the fall of 1942, was conducted in the greatest secrecy. In Washington he was, at first, placed in uniform, given a fictional commission as lieutenant colonel, and came to see me under the name of McGowan. I met him at a rendezvous outside the city and within a matter of twenty-four hours he was again on the way to Washington.

From Mr. Murphy we learned the names of those officers who had pro-Ally sympathies and those who were ready to aid us actively. We learned much about the temper of the Army itself and about feeling among the civil population. He told us very accurately that our greatest resistance would be met in French Morocco, where General August Paul Nogues was Foreign Minister to the Sultan. He gave us a

number of details of French military strength in Africa, including information concerning equipment and training in their ground, air, and sea forces. From his calculations it was plain that if we were bitterly opposed by the French a bloody fight would ensue; if the French should promptly decide to join us we could expect to get along quickly with our main business of seizing Tunisia and attacking Rome from the rear. It was Mr. Murphy's belief that we would actually encounter a mean between these two extremes. Events proved him to be correct.

On another point, however, he was, through no fault of his own, completely mistaken. He had been convinced by the French General Charles Emmanuel Mast, chief of staff of the French XIX Corps in Algeria, Marie Emile Belhouart, commander of the Casablanca Division, and others who were risking their lives to assist us, that if General Henri Giraud could be brought into North Africa, ostensibly to aid in an uprising against the Vichy government, the response would be immediate and enthusiastic and all North Africa would flame into revolt, unified under a leader who was represented as being intensely popular throughout the region. Weeks later, during a crisis in our affairs, we were to learn that this hope was a futile one.

Mr. Murphy was certain that much more effective co-operation with our known friends in North Africa would be achieved if a high-ranking officer from my staff could go to Africa for a conference. Naturally the meeting had to be arranged clandestinely because, if discovered, my emissaries would certainly be interned while any French officer found engaged in such an affair would probably be tried by Vichy as a traitor. It was immediately decided that it was worth the risk to send a small group to confer with General Mast and others. Since manifestly I could not go myself, I chose from among my confidants, my deputy, General Clark, to make the journey. He was accompanied by a small staff.

The trip was made by airplane and submarine and was carried out exactly as planned except that local suspicion finally was aroused and the French conspirators were forced to escape very hurriedly, while General Clark and his group had to hide until they could re-emerge in their submarine. Rough weather made the re-embarkation a difficult affair but, except for a few quaking and the loss of a small amount of money, no great damage was done. This expedition was valuable in gathering more details of information. These did not compel any material change in our planned operations.

The conference with Mr. Murphy gave most of us, particularly the Americans, our first vicarious acquaintance with a number of French officials. He discussed at length the characteristics and political leanings of the principal generals and the officials we were likely to encounter at that time the American Government and people were held in high esteem by the French as compared to the antagonism that had developed toward the British.

The Prime Minister accepted this view and gave his personal attention to assuring that the operation should bear the appearance, so far as was humanly possible, of an exclusively American force. He even, seriously considered, at one time, requiring all British units that had to participate in the initial landing to wear the uniform of the American Army. In discussing the political possibilities Mr. Eden, as head of the Foreign Office, was almost always present, as was frequently Mr. John Winant, our wartime ambassador to Great Britain. Our concern over these affairs illustrates forcibly the old truism that political considerations can never be wholly separated from military ones and that war is a mere counterpoint of political policy in the

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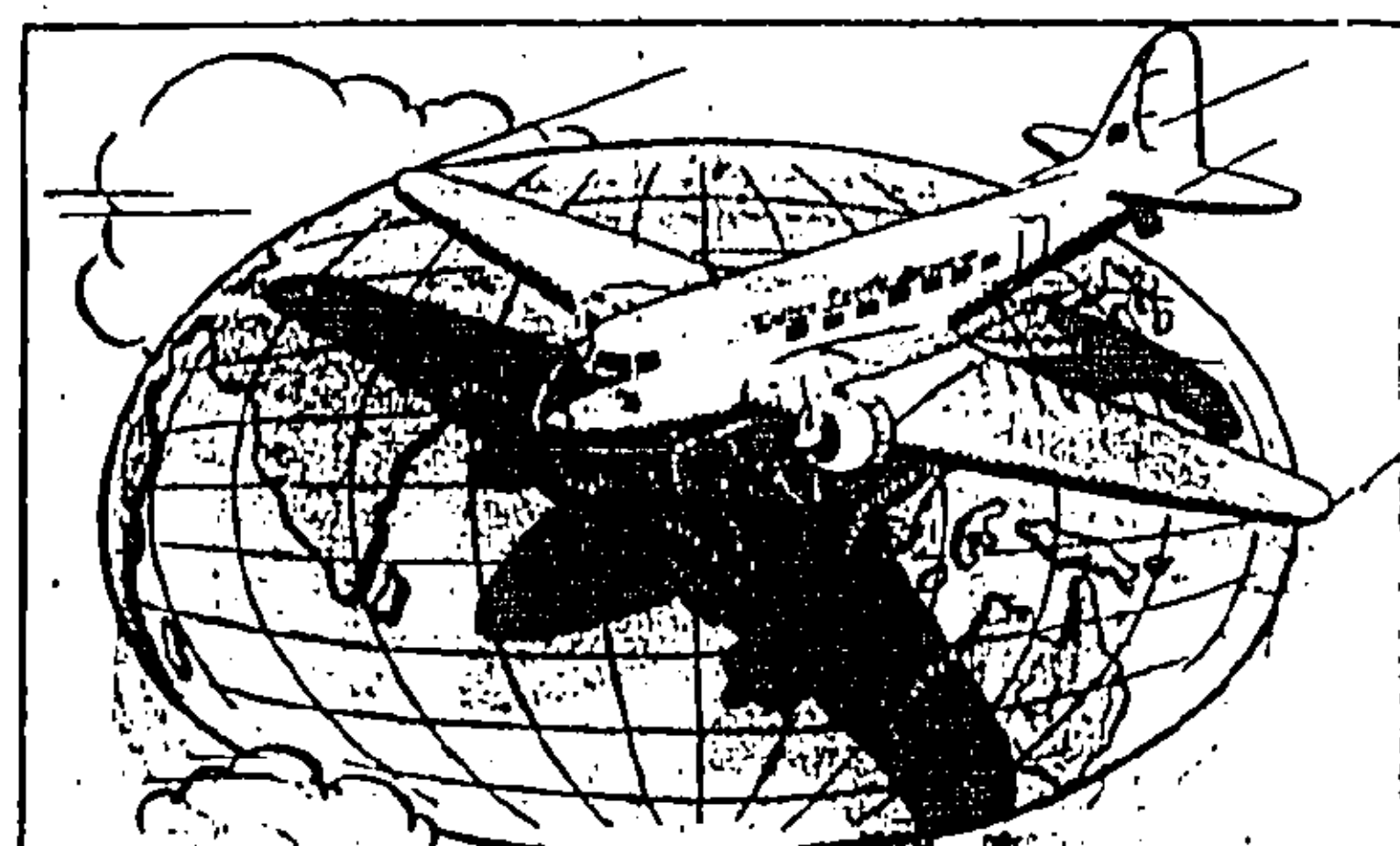
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General Is Hostile Witness

Manila, November 24.
Ex-Major-General Osmu Kawashima, first prosecution witness in the war crimes trial of ex-Lieutenant-General Shinozuka Yokoyama was declared hostile by the War Crimes Commission during his evidence yesterday and the prosecution is now proceeding with presentation of other witnesses.

On questioning by the defence, Kawashima reiterated that assignment of units of one branch of the Japanese armed forces to another did not make the commanding officer to whom they were assigned responsible for their discipline. Kawashima's statement tended to advance the defence case.

Yokoyama is charged with command responsibility for the killing and torture of about 35,000 Filipinos in the Manila area and Southern Luzon.

The prosecution asked the Commission to take notice of Kawashima's hostility and the Commission declared witness hostile. The prosecution then presented four witnesses who were either victims of Japanese atrocities or eye-witnesses to murders in the Manila area in 1945.—United Press.

French And Italian Premiers Unanimous

Paris, November 23.

The French Foreign Office announced tonight that the French Prime Minister, M. Henri Queuille, and the Italian Premier, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, today reached "complete unanimity of views" in their talks on questions affecting both Governments.

A spokesman said just before Signor de Gasperi left for Rome that the talks were confined to general issues as no Italian experts were present.

The French Minister of the Interior, M. Jules Moch, and the Minister for Defence, M. Paul Ramadier, attended. Among the subjects which came up for discussion were: (1) The Italian colonies; (2) The projected Franco-Italian customs union; (3) The admission of Italy to the United Nations.

The French spokesman said he had no information whether the question of Italy's admission to the Western Union was raised.

Exchange Of Views

The Italian Premier told journalists after his talks today with the French statement: "I was pleased to have had the

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY COME FROM MANY LANDS

London, November 23.

The obstruction of circulation which has caused the King to cancel next year's Royal tour of Australia and New Zealand is the result of an affection of the arteries themselves and not of a blood clot, it was learned tonight.

Sir John Weir, one of the five doctors who last night announced that the King must have a prolonged rest, saw the Royal patient this morning. No bulletin was issued from the Palace.

The King saw his secretaries and attended to correspondence. Though no definite plans have been made it is expected that he will spend Christmas at Sandringham, and make his usual Christmas Day broadcast from there.

Court circles today stated that His Majesty is continuing to lead his everyday life in almost every way, but he does not go out because of the need to rest his right leg.

Cable lines into London from the Commonwealth and many other parts of the world carried record traffic today as Prime Ministers, press and the public sent messages of sympathy on the King's untimely ill-health.

Both Houses of Parliament today expressed their sympathy and hopes for the King's speedy recovery. Mr. Clement Attlee told the Commons: "The 12 years of his reign have been years of strain and anxiety, and His Majesty's steadfast bearing in all the trials of war and peace has done much to keep the people in

good heart and courage. Our warmest sympathy goes out to His Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen."

The Opposition Leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, associated the Conservative Party with the Prime Minister's statement.

The following summary of Reuter cables fills in the picture of regret and sorrow:

Canberra: Australians' first heard the news from their Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph Chifley, who read the Buckingham Palace announcement in a nationwide broadcast, which the people had been warned to expect.

Mr. Chifley was told some time ago that the King's health was not of the best and warned of a possible cancellation of the tour, but only six people in Australia shared his secret. Officials were still going ahead with the Royal tour preparations right up to the time of the announcement of the cancellation. Several airfields had been adapted to handle the King's flight, and both the Victoria and New South Wales governments began building Royal trains.

Insurance Cover
Commonwealth Government expenditure, so far, was unofficially put at more than £10,000, and State Governments have all spent additional sums. Estimates of cancellation were between £100,000 and £200,000, some of it underwritten in London.

Bunting makers, dress shops, and fashion designers faced an end to their anticipated boom. An official spokesman countered rumours that worsening of the international situation was indicated by the cancellation. "Latest reports indicate a much brighter prospect for settlement of the major issues," he said.

Effect On Maoris
Wellington: New Zealanders heard the news from Mr. Walter Nash, Acting Premier, who broadcast to the Dominion. Among the most disappointed were the Maoris, who had planned a great welcome in their own traditional fashion. Sir Humphrey O'Leary, Deputy Governor-General of New Zealand, telegraphed that the immediate thought was for the King's health, and hoped it might be restored so that the Royal party might eventually make their projected trip.

Johannesburg: South Africa was shocked by early morning radio broadcasts giving the first news of the King's illness. The King, the Queen and the Princesses had made a deep impression on South Africans during the Royal tour last year and left behind a warm liking for their homeliness and a profound respect for the determination with which they carried out their long tour.

Capetown's mayor cabled to Buckingham Palace today: "The citizens of Capetown are deeply concerned in learning of His Majesty's indisposition and in their behalf I express hope that His Majesty will be speedily restored to complete health."

Duke May Deputise
BOMBAY: The people of Bombay heard of the King's illness through emergency news.

sheets circulated in the absence of newspapers and radio, silenced by yesterday's cyclone.

The man in the street showed greater concern at the cancellation of the tour, and there was a general wish for his speedy recovery.

Princess Elizabeth's husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, may undertake in the next few months some of the public engagements which had been planned for the King. The Duke is at present on "half pay" leave from the Royal Navy.

This arrangement was made so that he would be free to assist the Princess while she remained in Britain during the Royal tour.—Reuter.

Queen Takes King's Place

Greenwich, November 23.
Growth cheered and waved to Queen Elizabeth today when, deputising for the King, she visited the Royal Naval College to inspect portraits of 17 admirals who fought in the last war.

It was confirmed at Buckingham Palace tonight that the Queen and Princess Margaret will attend the Royal Command Film Performance in London on Saturday.—Reuter.

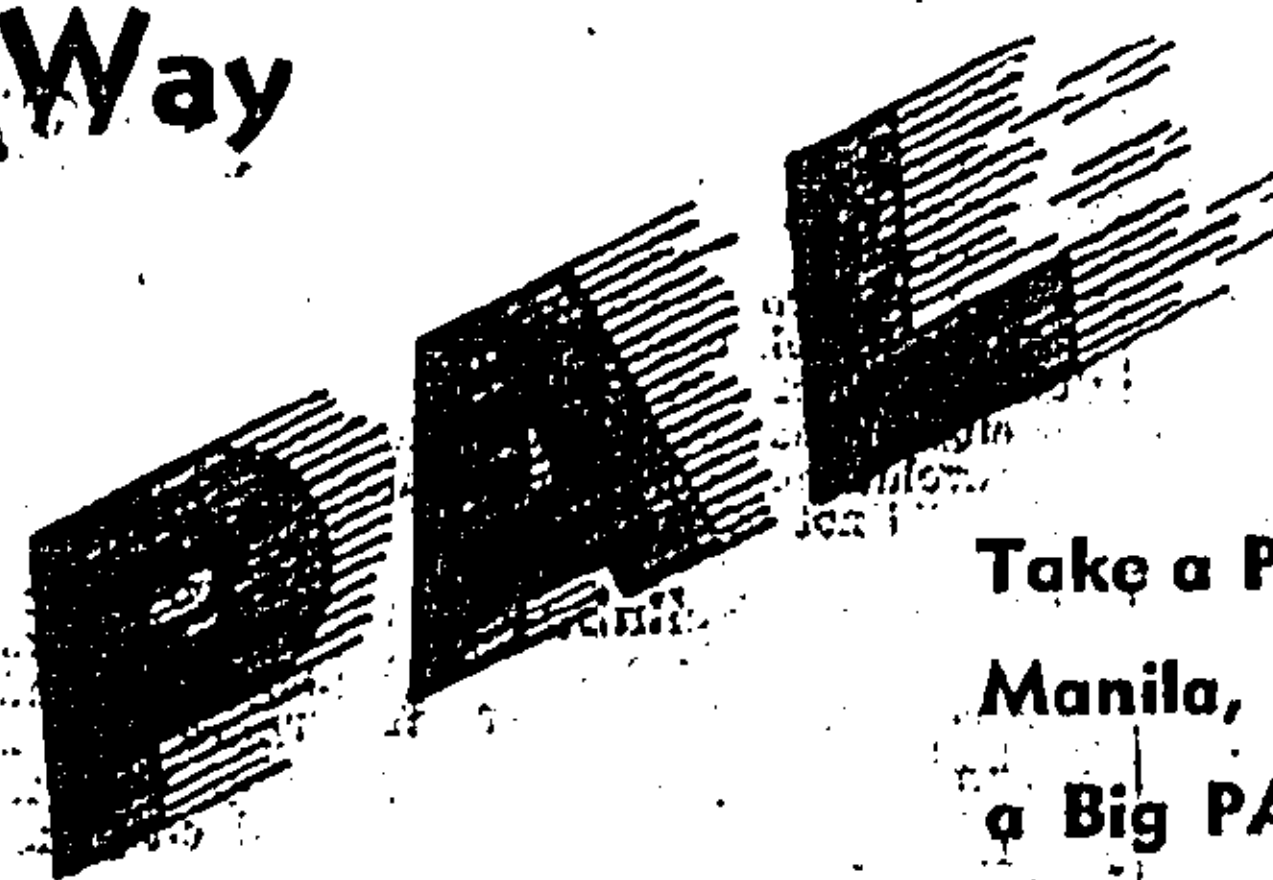
"LIQUIDATION" KILLS 400

Batavia, November 24.
The Indonesian Republican Government troops were reported on Tuesday to have killed 400 Communists in liquidating a Communist band West of Madiun.

The Dutch Army said other Communist units, advancing northward from the mountains West of Madiun, now are within 10 miles of the North Java town of Pati. Pati is roughly 100 miles North East of Jogjakarta, the Republican capital.—Associated Press.

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"Importance Of Keeping The Sword Sharp And Ready"

London, November 23.
A "Spare Time for Britain" exhibition, a new centre of the recruiting campaign for the auxiliary services, was opened in London today by the Defence Minister, Mr. A. V. Alexander.

Model vehicles of all types and electrically-operated model railway indicate the scope of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps' activities.

Small boys can try their skill inside a model tank on a range of targets, while fathers talk over a radio-telephone set to a mobile unit in Hyde Park.

An R. E. sergeant, who at the slightest sign of interest from the audience plunged a detonator to blow up charges on a model bridge.

The R.A.F. demonstrates by means of a model airfield and a plotting table the work of the air defence unit and fighter control, while the Royal Navy story is built round a training ship.

Opening the exhibition, Mr. Alexander said: "The purpose of this exhibition is to remind people of the importance of keeping the sword sharp and ready; to encourage those who care to come forward for training in the auxiliary forces; so that should it ever become necessary to take up that sword we can do so with power and effect."

The auxiliary forces campaign, said Mr. Alexander, had recruited over 8,000 in the first month.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA, RUSSIA, U.S. AGREE ON PLAN FOR PALESTINE PEACE

Paris, November 23.

Australia today joined Russia and the United States in backing a Palestine peace plan based on the original 1947 partition proposal, and differing from last week's British proposals—which are in line with the late Count Bernadotte's report.

Mr. John Hood presented an Australian resolution to the United Nations Political Committee advocating a five-member conciliation commission—the British plan suggested a three-member commission—and also differing from the British resolution on these points:

(1) It gives the conciliation commission no clear mandate to settle boundaries in conformity with the Bernadotte Report.

(2) It wants boundaries in the Arab areas to be determined in conformity "with the wishes of the people."

(3) It urges the Security Council to give "sympathetic consideration" to any application Israel might make for membership of the United Nations.

American Stand

The American stand on Palestine was outlined on Saturday in an preliminary statement, declaring that any change in the 1947 plan, approved then by the General Assembly, should be made only if acceptable by Israel.

At the beginning of the Assembly the United States supported the Bernadotte Plan.

In yesterday's debate in the Political Committee the Soviet delegate re-affirmed support for the original plan and rejected Count Bernadotte's scheme.

In the Political Committee today, Mr. Aubrey Eban, spokesman of the Israel Provisional Government, backed the Australian and United States policy outlined.

The United States—in a statement amending the British re-

solution proposed that the projected conciliation commission be given a free hand to negotiate territorial adjustments, but that it should also take into account several important elements of the Bernadotte Report.

Not Tied Down

Dr. Philip Jessup told the Committee that, contrary to the British resolution, the conciliation commission should not be tied down to the Bernadotte Plan in advance.

The United States amendments can be summed up in the following three points:

(1) The Assembly should not attempt to endorse outright Count Bernadotte's plan to give Western Galilee to the Jews and the Negev area to the Arabs.

(2) Possible exchange of territory should, however, be taken into account in the negotiations.

(3) The conciliation committee should "facilitate" the payment of compensation to persons who incurred loss in the war.—Reuter.

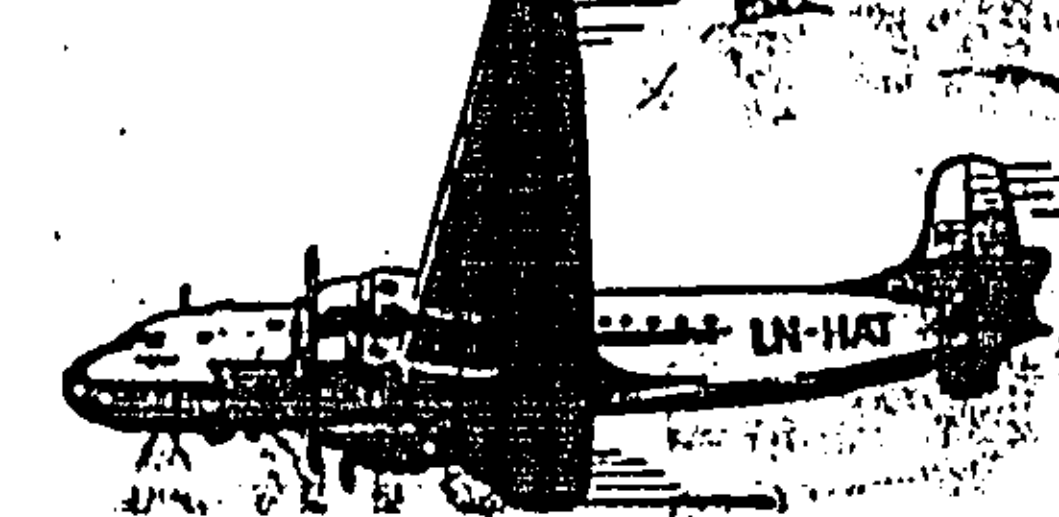
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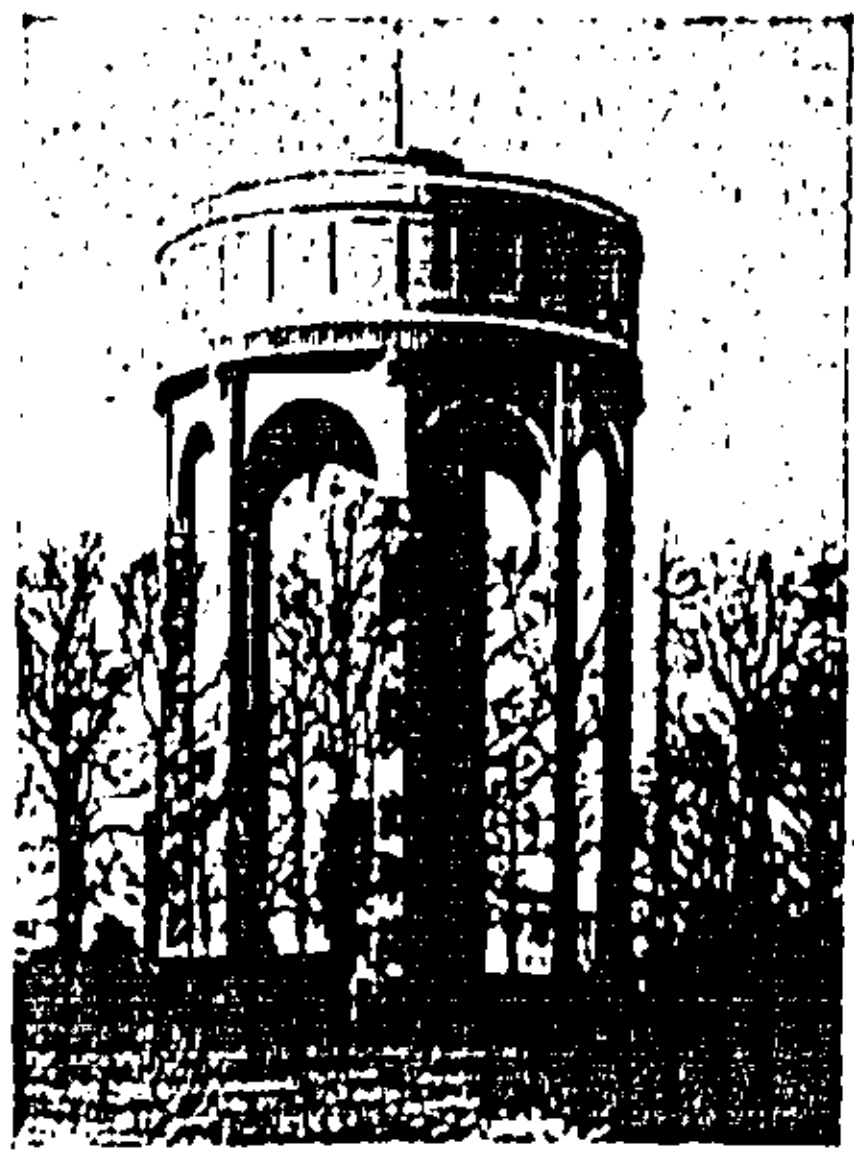
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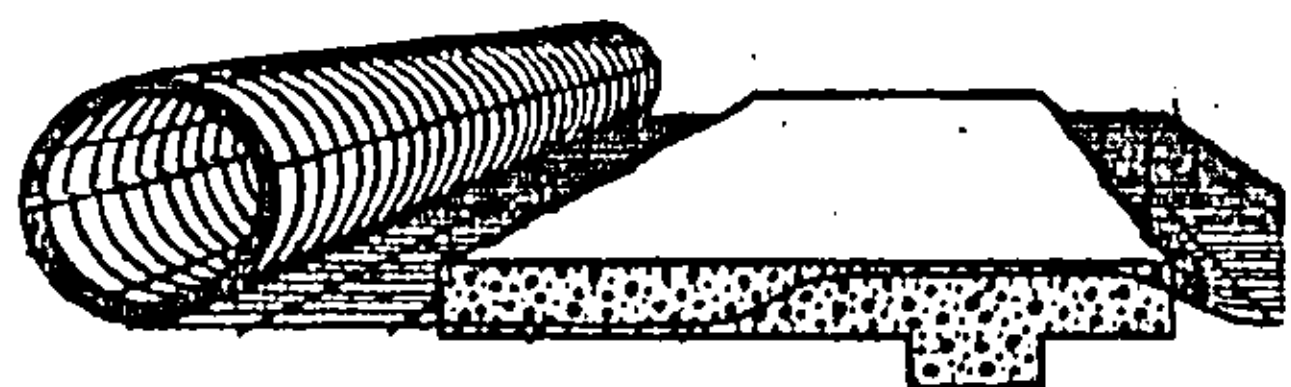
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ENGINEERING PAGE

THESE STUDENTS WORK IN A SUPERSONIC ATMOSPHERE

By WILLIAM HOLT

The first school of gas turbine technology to be established in Britain—and it is believed to be the first in the world—stands on an historic site at Lutterworth, near Rugby, England! It is where Air Commodore Sir Frank Whittle made his first jet engine. It has grown out of Whittle's experimental work and the teaching of the technical knowledge when the experience was passed on to the aero-engine industry during World War II.

The school was opened for Service personnel. You can still see the machine-gun mounting on the roof, and the tripwires and barbed wire entanglements that were put up in 1940 when Britain's Home Guard stood ready to defend the birthplace of the first jet engine. The teachers at the school worked with Whittle while he was developing his engines.

Among the school buildings is what was formerly an old iron foundry. That is the actual building where the first jet engine was made and tested. New bricks, built in, show where the engine exhausts sent out their jets. Nearby is a new brick building which was the first ever built for the manufacture of gas turbines.

Open To All

The school has been organised by Power Jets (Research and Development) Ltd., to promote fundamental knowledge in design and operation of gas turbine engines and to stimulate demand for gas turbine technology among potential users. It is open to students from any country. The courses last from two to three weeks.

At present they are designed for graduate engineers, but it is proposed to arrange practical courses for fitters, engineers and operators. Some of the students now at the school will manufacture these engines. Many of the students who attend the school are themselves teachers, so this teaching of gas turbine technology is having a snowball effect and is helping to speed up the growth of the new gas turbine industry.

The school is non-profit-making, but it is also non-loss contracting. The students pay a small tuition fee to cover the cost of running it. At present

this fee is 15 guineas a week. Accommodation and all meals are provided in the school's hostel for an inclusive charge of three pounds ten shillings per week. The catering is excellent but there is an almost Spartan simplicity in the life at the school.

The dormitory is the old drawing-office. There is room only for from 20 to 30 students at a time at the school at present. While plans are now being made to expand the school, the Chief Instructor, Mr. W. R. Thomson, does not want to lose the intimate atmosphere which fosters free discussion and personal contact.

The aero-engine and the industrial courses both cover basic theory and the practical testing of gas turbines and they include lectures by specialists on a wide variety of correlated subjects such as fuel technology, combustion components and metallurgy. Engines of various manufacturers are there complete and in parts, such as the Rolls-Royce Nene and the Derwent I, and the Derwent V, the de Havilland Goblin and the Rolls-Royce Trent.

Students examine and test them and take them to pieces. Some of the engines have been sectioned so that they can be studied more easily. There are charts on the walls and turbine discs against them.

Supersonic Sound

In the testing cell I watched students start up a Rolls-Royce Trent engine. It is an engine that has actually flown. In one chamber is the jet engine with its exhaust passing through one of the outside walls, and in the other chamber a battery of control panels with dials.

Students can observe the engine through a glass panel in the sound-proof room and read the dials; they can go into the engine chamber while the engine is running, but they are advised to wear ear protectors inside there as the noise sounds like the high-pitched, shrill whistle in the teeth of a typhoon and you experience a strange sensation in the middle of it that strikes deep into the brain and heart. It is the supersonic sound that is felt rather than heard.

The instructors tell how in the early days while they were testing jet engines the noise caused them to have "supersonic sickness." It made them feel miserable and depressed for periods of as long as three days on end.

Outside the testing cell, the blast of the jet has torn a long trench in the earth and blown off the leaves of the neighbouring trees. What was most surprising to me was the absence of vibration with the engine going at full blast with the turbine making 14,000 revolutions per minute. I balanced a penny on the engine casing. Even when the engine was revved up to 16,000 revolutions per minute the penny did not fall off.

Course Syllabus

Here is an outline of the syllabus of a three weeks Industrial Gas Turbine Course:

THEORY: Symbols and units. Basic thermodynamics leading to cycle performance and basic design. Temperature entropy diagrams for calculation of engine performance. Specific heat and fuel calculations. Theory of flow applied to Nozzles, blades, jets and pipes. Theory of centrifugal and axial flow compressors and turbines. Actual performance calculations from the test of an engine. Cycle calculations with inter-coolers, reheat, and heat exchangers. Consideration of well-known industrial cycles. Part load performance.

PRACTICAL: Test procedures and instrumentation. Testing of an engine in the school testing house. Workshop processes used in gas turbine manufacture. The precision method of blade manufacture.

SPECIALIST SUBJECTS: Fuel technology (liquid fuels). Pulverised fuels. Burners and combustion equipment. Bearings and lubrication. Gearing.



Two pupils at the School of Gas Turbine Technology at Lutterworth, near Rugby, Warwick, study a skeleton oiling system on a real gas turbine engine. This school, the only one of its kind in the world, seeks to foster the growth of a gas turbine industry in Britain, by providing engineers with an opportunity to study the gas turbine and its industrial applications.

Land installation Marine installation. Locomotive installations. Centrifugal compressors. Axial flow compressors. Turbines. Combustion. General review of mechanical design. Materials used in gas turbine manufacture. Visits are made to the manufacturing departments and the experimental departments of the National Gas Turbine Establishments at Whetstone, Middlessex.

Special Knowledge

In addition to its own expert teachers, the school receives the support of outside lecturers with special knowledge and experience. I attended a lecture given there by R.H.H. Barr, of Centrax Power Units Ltd., who lectured on Gas Turbines for Road Transport.

His firm designed and built the gas turbine engine for road transport that was shown at the British Industries Fair—a pistonless engine without clutch or gear box. He had come straight from his workshop where he is developing this engine for use in automobiles, motor trucks and buses. He dealt with such problems as the mass-production of discs and turbine blades of a size small enough for an automobile engine.

The engine he is working on is only 17½ inches in diameter and three feet long to the end of the driving rod. He said that the bearings on this road engine had been tested as long as 600 hours at 40,000 revolutions per minute. They were then taken out, examined, and put back again as they were all right. They had also been up to 80,000 revolutions per minute without any apparent defect.

In that quiet spot far out in the English countryside, the technology of these new engines is being taught and the basis is being laid for industrial developments which may change our lives.

Shops That Come To You

Many new types of commercial vehicle were displayed at an exhibition recently held in London. Among the 450 types on view some equipped as mobile green-grocers' shops with shutters, sunblinds, potato hoppers and fruit baskets. There was a mobile butcher's shop with meat rails, counter and chopping block.

Another vehicle contained a mobile canteen, with kitchen (complete with hot and cold water, gas stove and sink), dining room seating 10, hat and coat racks, hand basin and other requisites of a fully equipped canteen.

Other novelties included mobile cinemas, and a trolley-bus with a special compartment for potpourri. There was also a single deck trolley-bus seating 72.

Technical improvements of value to vehicle operators and drivers were shown on many stands, notably the Daimler double-deck bus chassis with power-assisted steering, gear change, brakes, and doors; a two-stroke diesel engine, and a hydraulically operated tailboard which also acts as a loading lift, moving up and down vertically from ground level to the floor of the lorry.

Mechanised Rubber Production

By Michael Grant

Many rubber technologists think that mechanisation in the production and treatment of natural rubber has not kept pace with that in other industries and suggest that the preparation of rubber should be completely reorganised.

Today, smoked sheets of rubber are prepared with simple equipment and in consequence the rubber growing industry has tended to develop as a multitude of small units. Liquid rubber latex, tapped from the trees, is coagulated, passed through rolls which press out most of the moisture and then cut to length and sent to the smoke house.

This rather primitive process requires a good deal of labour—and labour has become less plentiful and more expensive. Moreover, synthetic rubber is produced in large, mechanised works, in active competition with natural rubber.

Problem Solution

A process which seeks to solve problems of mechanisation by continuous production of thin rubber films directly from the latex, is described in Rubber Developments, September, 1946, published by the British Rubber Development Board, of Market Buildings, Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.

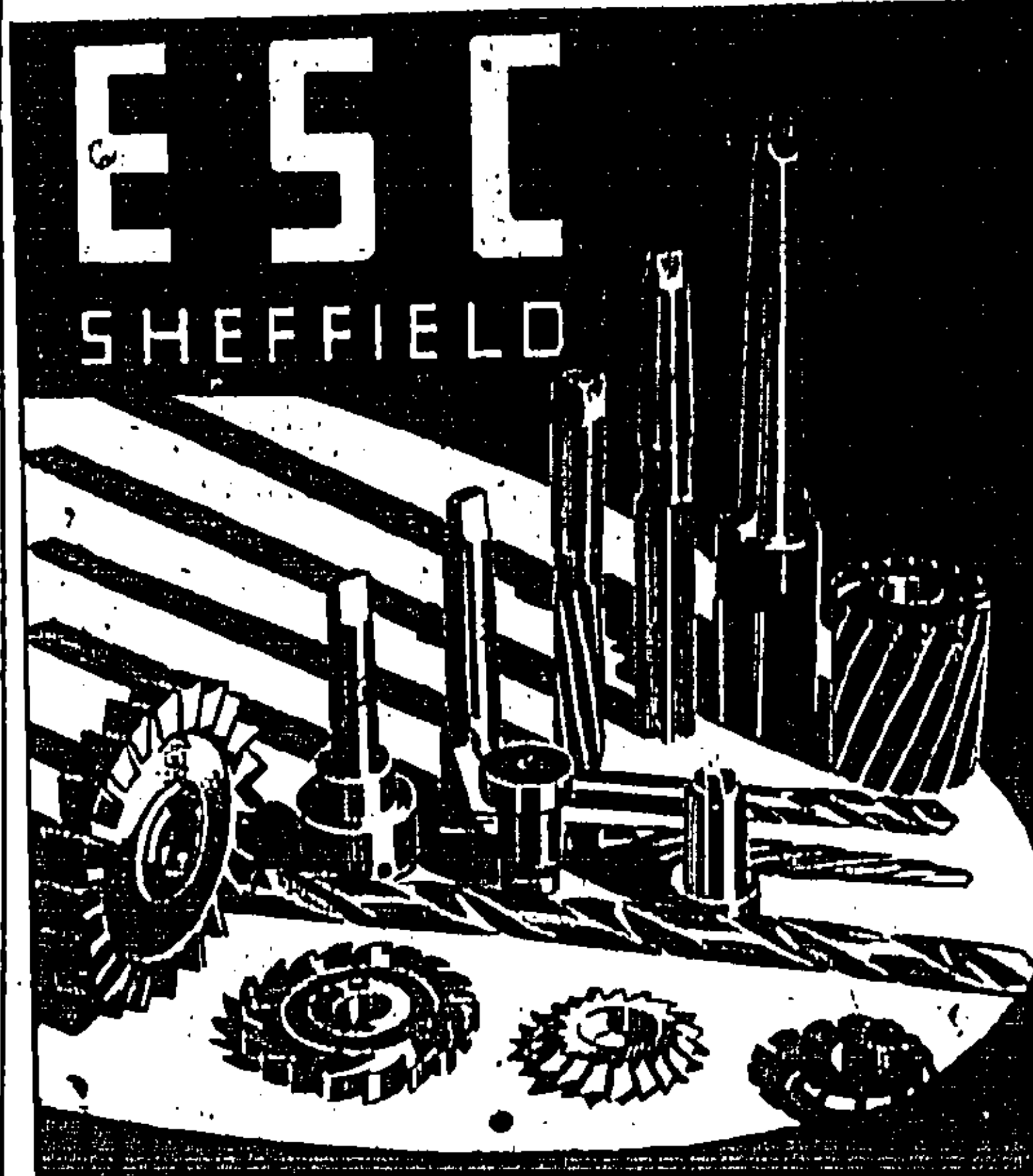
A rubber belt passes first through a bath of coagulant, then through a bath of latex and picks up a thin film of it. The coagulant partially solidifies the latex film picked up by the belt. Before the belt re-enters the bath of coagulant, to repeat the series of operations, the partially solidified rubber latex is eased off the belt.

It then passes over a roller into a washing tank, whence it passes into a drying chamber. This is maintained at a temperature of some 70 degrees Centigrade by hot air and smoke from smouldering wood. The film, one-fiftieth of an inch thick, requires about ten minutes to dry.

The dry film, after it emerges from the drying chamber, is wrapped automatically into a tight cylinder, or is folded flat ready for pressing into a cubical container. Dry rubber films, one-fiftieth of an inch thick and 20 inches wide, can be produced at the rate of 600 pounds an hour. Wider sheets can also be made.

TUBE MAKES EGGS PENCILS EXPLODE

A new vacuum tube, the magnetron, radiates at a billion cycles per second, as much energy as the biggest broadcasting stations. Waves from it give people standing nearby fever and heat eggs and lead pencils so fast that they explode with a loud report.



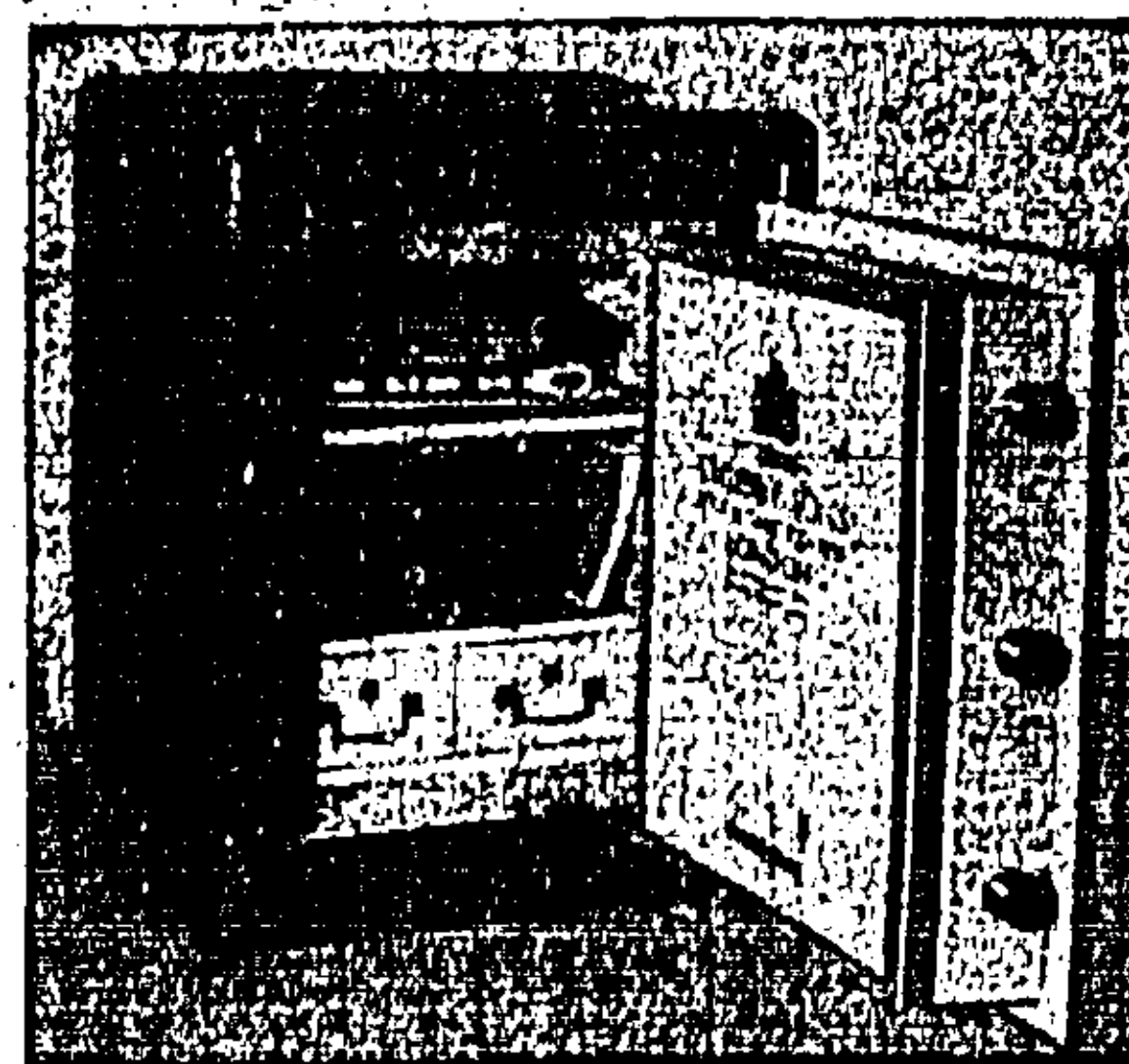
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US\$500,000,000 U.S. CHINA AID YEARLY?

Washington, November 23.

One view held among well-informed sources here is that it would take US\$500,000,000 United States aid yearly for several years and 10,000 United States officers and men to bolster Chiang Kai-shek's armies to the point where they could recover control of China.

There was no indication in Government quarters whether officials considered this feasible in view of the demand upon United States aid from other parts of the world. Informed sources said it might cause Russia to give the Communists similar aid and thus bring in effect, a war between the United States and Soviet Russia.

If the United States decided to extend this help, it would have to have the full agreement of Chiang Kai-shek to assign United States officers in small numbers to all Chinese Nationalist military units for

purposes of giving moral encouragement and direction to use equipment.

Communist Zeal

Those who favour this plan claim that Nationalist China is doomed otherwise, although Chiang Kai-shek and some of his divisions may hold out indefinitely around Canton, Chungking, or possibly even from Formosa. They claim that there is no fundamental difference in numbers, troops or equipment between Chiang's forces and the Communist armies, but the latter have a psychological edge and show a zeal for their cause which is lacking on the Nationalist side.

Holders of this view contend that Nationalist officials and military leaders in great numbers are incompetent or unscrupulous. The masses of the people are disappointed with them and with the lack of reforms and progress.

They think they see some new hope in the Communists. This accounts for the zeal in the people equally, in time, with the same incompetence and unscrupulous methods. But that will not save the Nationalist regime, they add. They believe Chiang does not know about many weaknesses among his administrators and generals because everybody is afraid to tell him the truth, and in cases where he does learn of it he allows the workings to continue in office through a sense of loyalty to those who have stuck with him for years.

Positive Attitude

Informed quarters feel the tide might turn in China provided the United States gave the aid mentioned above and helped Nationalist China rally its people into firm belief in what they are fighting for. They said the United States would have to take the initiative with a "positive" instead of "negative" attitude toward Communism.

It would have to show the benefits which the people would get from ability to choose without intimidation their own government and to have freedom as individuals and engage in free enterprise.

They said people in the United States and other democracies cherished deeply these values, in contrast to Communist regimentation, but they had made little effort to show the benefits to wavering peoples elsewhere.

If China falls to the Communists, said these sources, the United States could still hold the strategic upper hand in East Asia provided it controlled the seas with a good Navy, maintained its superiority and kept the atom bomb for itself only. They added that bases in Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines would assist in this—United Press.

More Aid Asked For Philippines

New York, November 23.

Senator Enrique B. Magalona, of the Philippines, today urged the United States government and people of the United States to give more economic and military aid to his country.

He said 1,000,000 Filipinos died during the war and that the country suffered property losses of nearly \$2,000,000,000 but the United States Congress appropriated only \$400,000,000 to fulfill the late President Roosevelt's promise to make good such losses.

Senator Magalona said: "America should augment its forces in the Philippines because the Philippines is a bulwark of democracy in the Far East and Filipinos at no time and under no circumstances will ever turn against Americans."

"The Philippines can be an ideal hub for the trade of the United States in the Far East. Moreover, American investors need not fear anything in the Philippines,"—United Press.

SELECTIVE RATIONING FOR THE U.S.?

Washington, November 23.

The former Office of Price Administration (OPA) chief, Mr. Chester Bowles, today hinted that he expected President Truman to ask the new Democratic Congress for "selective" price control and rationing powers.

The Democratic Governor-elect of Connecticut dropped the hint as he left the White House after a visit to Mr. Truman. The chief executive earlier had conferred with the chairman of his Council of economic advisers, Mr. Edwin Nourse, and had instructed Mr. Nourse to bring all administration agencies together on a definite anti-inflation programme to be presented to Congress in January.

Mr. Bowles refused to comment directly on his talk with Mr. Truman, but he predicted that the administration "unquestionably" would take action to deal with inflation and pointedly suggested that reporters re-echo recommendations previously made by Mr. Truman along that line.

The former Price Administrator went on to say that unless some action was taken prices would go even higher. However, he predicted that inflation henceforth would be selective in nature, with some prices going up while others went down. Mr. Bowles' remarks recalled that President Truman, in his economic report to Congress last January, called for "authority to impose rationing and price control on a highly selective basis"—United Press.

STAR MISTAKEN FOR BURGLAR

Vienna, November 23.

The American film star, Joseph Cotten, was arrested when walking with an American friend on the Mozart Platz in Central Vienna last night. The police mistook them for burglars who had just robbed a shop nearby.

They were taken to a police station where they received an apology after establishing their identity. Cotten appears in a film being made in Vienna called "The Third Man."—Reuter.

Aid Required For Wounded

Shanghai, November 24. Mr. E. D. Bowder, the Public Relations Officer of the Civil Air Transport, made an appeal yesterday for aid in any form for seriously wounded Chinese soldiers being flown here from the Hainan war front at the rate of 300 daily.

He appealed especially to the foreign community to show their appreciation for these soldiers who are "fighting the Communists to protect us." He asked for male nurses or doctors to volunteer their services for the soldiers many of whom he described as being without hands or legs.

Mr. Bowder revealed that the CAT, whose president is General Claire Chennault, are making six flights daily to the front lines to pick up the wounded, who are flown to Nanking and Shanghai on the floor of a plane where they lie groaning, their gaping wounds unattended.—Reuter.

PEARL BUCK DEMANDS AID FOR ALL CHINESE

New York, November 23.

Novelist Pearl Buck today urged the United States to give immediate aid to all Chinese people, under whatever ideology, as the best means of shaping and influencing the "new government" in China.

She said if no American aid was forthcoming "it will be supported and shaped by aid from Soviet Russia."

Writing in the December issue of the United Nations World, a privately published magazine not sponsored by the UNO, the famed novelist termed the present "explosion in China" the same as took place quietly in England at the war's end and has "just taken place in the United States."

She said the Chinese people welcomed Chiang Kai-shek and gave him 20 years to prove his government could serve the people. She said: "Today they are on the search... for what

that government was not able to give them."

One People

Only a superficial mind saw in China today a struggle between two ideologies, she said: "It is a struggle not by two but by one—and that one is the people of China, as of the world, to emerge into a place where they can live if Communism serves. Communism too falls the people, then the struggle will go on..."

She warned if the United States persists in sending aid only to "those whom the people rejected" it must "send American armies to China to fight those whom the Chinese will not fight.... It might indeed be the beginning of World War III."

She said there were two immediate alternatives in the developments in China—a new coalition Nationalist government or an entirely new group of victors. The latter would know little of how to organize a government and if the "United States pursues a short-sighted policy and refuses to accept an ideological agreement, Asia is lost to the West."

The author of "Good Earth" said Americans have an edge in goods technique and if pursued prudently and quickly the "Chinese people themselves will decide against the Communist ideology."

She speculated if Chiang sets up a South China government Americans may aid only the south, "but if they think in terms of China" they will send aid to all China's people under whatever ideology they live for the moment. "The people will be served. Who knows that first and nets upon it first will win the new day," she concluded.—United Press.

British Ship Presumed Lost

Halifax, November 23.

A storm-damaged British freighter, the 5,267-ton Hope Star, on route from England to Philadelphia with about 29 men on board, is overdue and presumed lost, it was learned here today.

The Hope Star sailed from Newcastle-on-Tyne on November 2 and reported "heavy weather" on November 13. This was the last word heard from her. Planes will join the search when weather permits.—Reuter.

Two-Way Street

"This is the only credit which has been subject to strong differences of opinion in Sweden. These have now subsided, however, for the credit will probably be utilised only to a small extent."

He reminded the American businessmen present: "Foreign trade is after all a two-way street."

"In the final analysis imports can only be paid for by exports, and we in Sweden are as anxious as I know you are to see the earliest possible relaxation and complete removal of the severe restrictions now imposed on Swedish imports from this country."

The goal is, however, impossible to reach unless our dollar incomes are substantially increased by larger exports.—Reuter.

Sweden Believes In Self-Defence First

New York, November 23.

Sweden's new Ambassador to the United States, Erik Boheman, said in New York tonight that Sweden would defend itself against any aggression and that his country was examining with its Northern neighbours the possibility of mutual military aid.

In his first public address since his appointment, the Ambassador told the Swedish Chamber of Commerce here that "we intend with every means at our disposal to defend ourselves and the democracy which we have built up... against a possible aggression and against any encroachment from ideologies which are not ours."

"We are now examining with our northern neighbours the possibilities which may exist for mutual aid in military matters."

Boheman said that after the war "We were fully aware that the aftermath of a war of the character and scope of the last one would make the world and especially Europe an uncertain place to dwell in for a long time. We consequently never disarmed and we have striven ever since within the limit of our restricted resources to keep our defence forces as modern and as effective as possible."

Two Pillars

"We believe that the salvation of Europe and the world rests on two pillars: A will to self-defence against aggression, both morally and militarily. And a common determination to work for economic reconstruction."

The Swedish Ambassador estimated that the aid in credits and gifts given by Sweden to European countries was as great as the aid given by the United States under the Marshall Plan, in proportion to the relative populations of the two countries.

He said the difference in financial strength between the United

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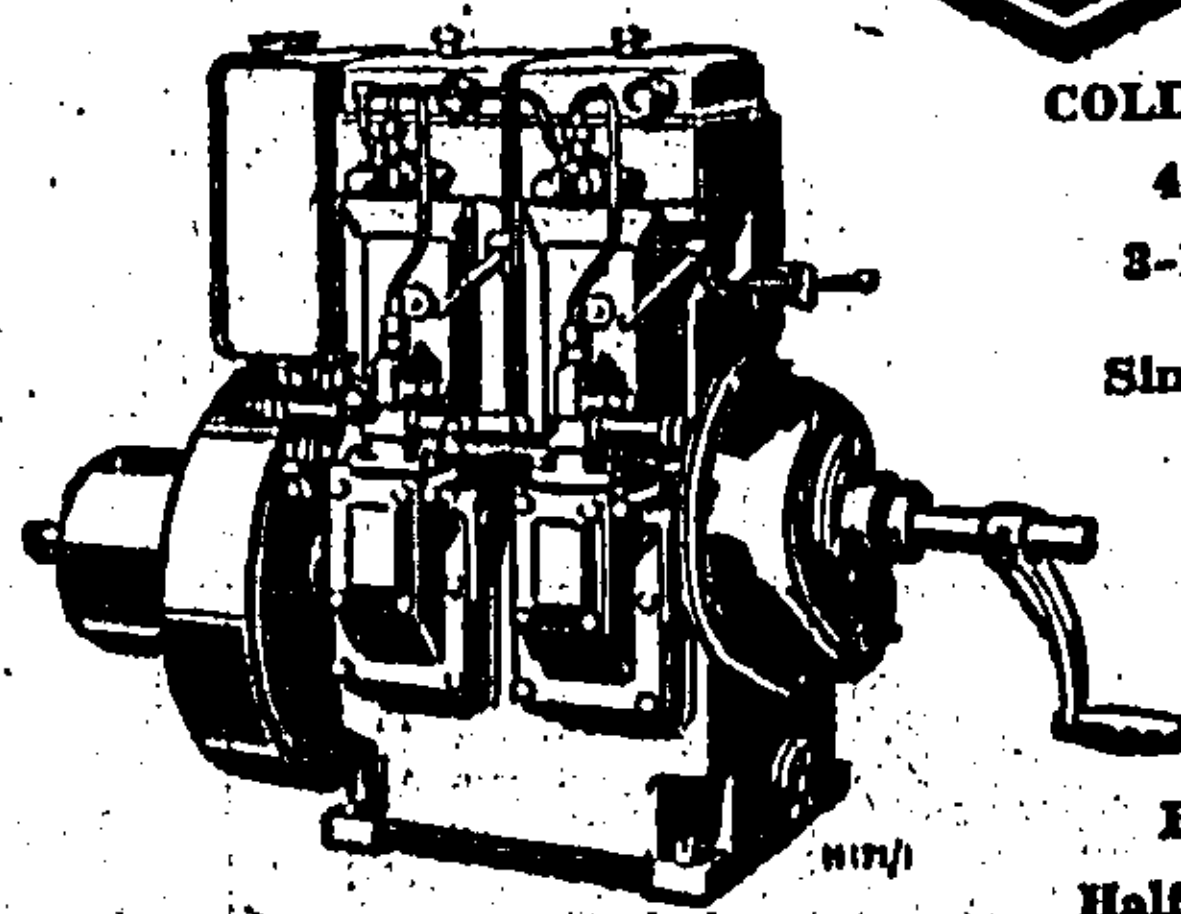
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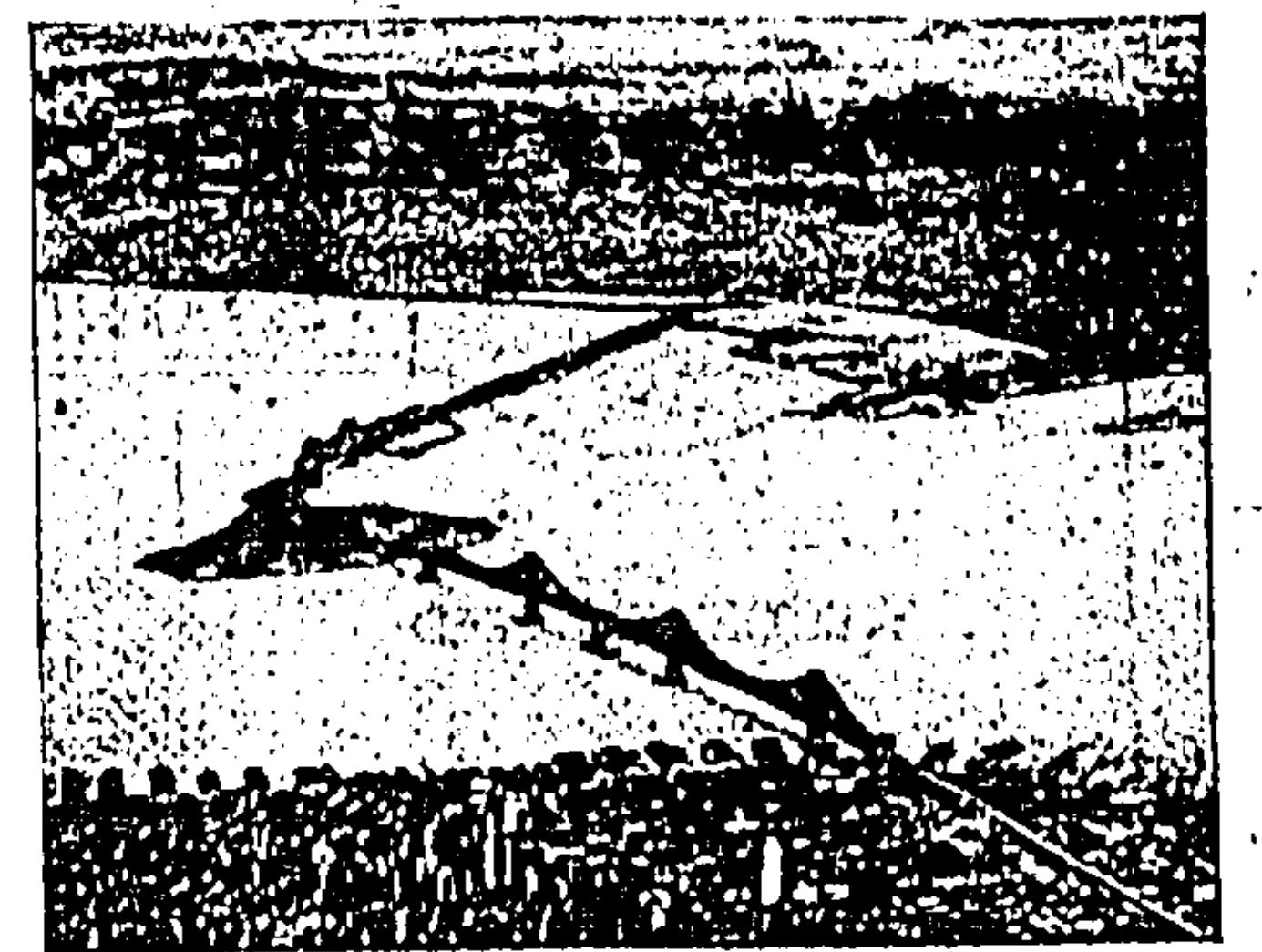
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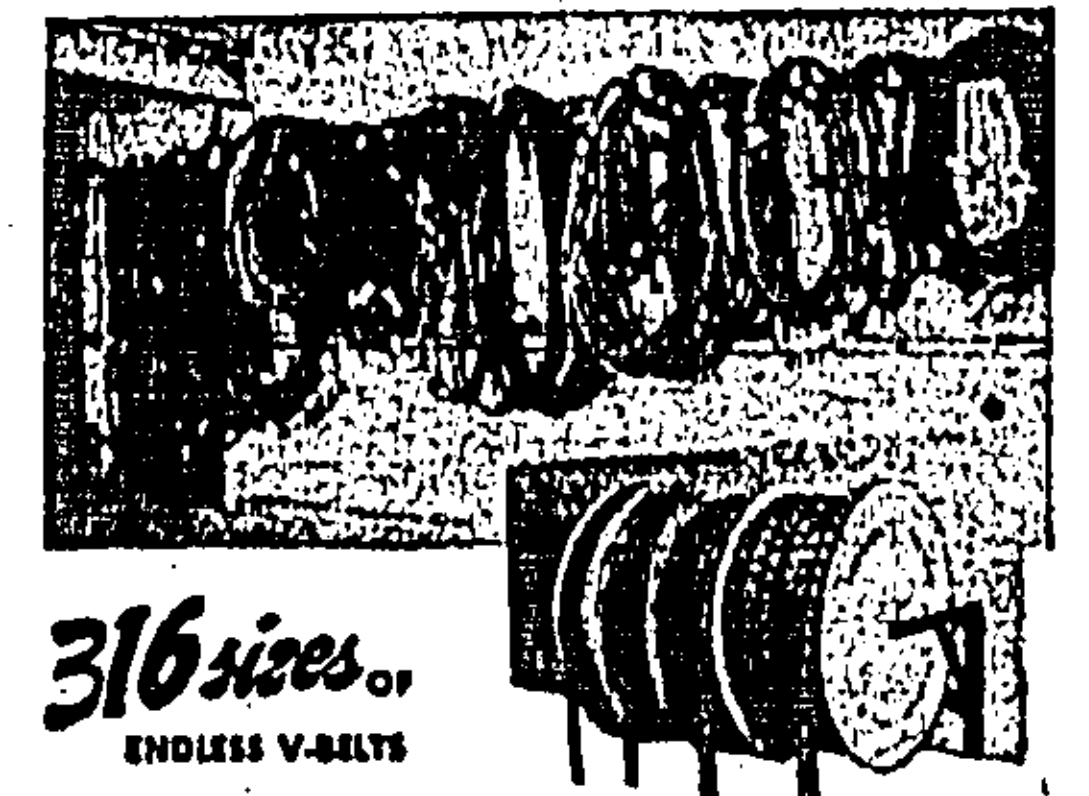
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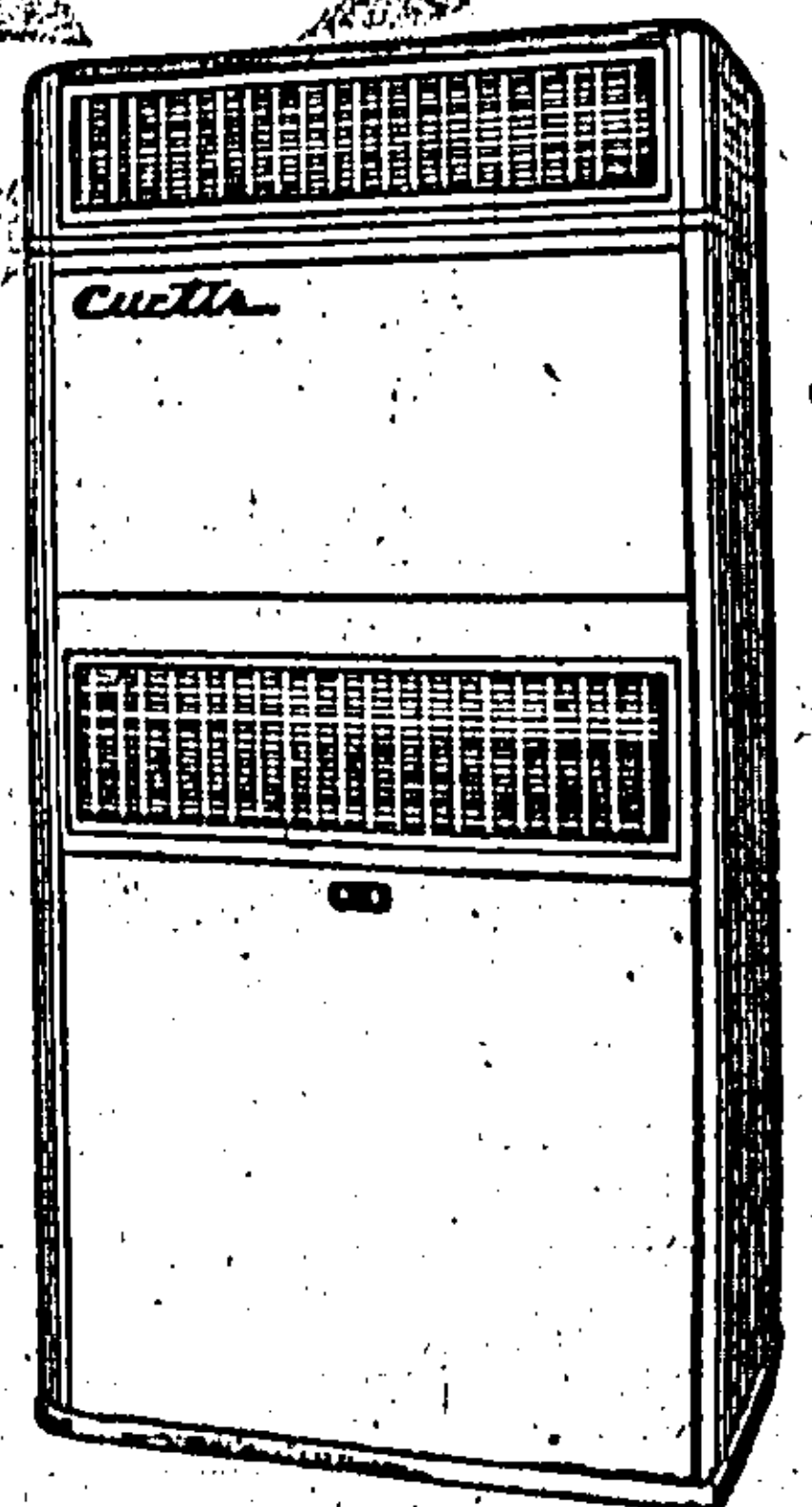
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GIRL TELLS OF UNRANIUM MINE

Hamburg, November 23.

A 22-year-old German girl who worked for a year in Russian-operated German uranium mines reported today that large numbers of the miners are fleeing to Western Germany.

Christina Peter, who volunteered for low-grade uranium mining in Saxony, said she estimated more than 100,000 Germans are at work in the mines.

Food, liquor and cigarettes are fairly plentiful but the Communists are continually trying to convince workers to join the party, she said. Christina said she could not estimate the number of workers who actually reach the west, but that the number escaping every day was large.

A German-speaking Russian officer trained her and other German girls on Russian-built listening instruments. The instrument, she said, had two large earphones and a metal stick on which a strainer like lead head was fastened. Earphone and metal stick were connected with a battery which was carried on a belt around the shoulder.

Bell Sound

Before she was sent into the mine, she had to work with a group of Russian and German technicians equipped with listening rods and all kinds of other instruments to comb the surface. Whenever her earphone reacted with a bell-like sound she had to report to the next Russian, who marked the place and ordered a Russian technician to go through the test again.

After that job she was sent underground into a primitively-constructed mine. Her job was to test all ore and rocks coming out of the tunnels for radium or uranium. Uranium, she said, was easily recognised by a violet coloured stripe going through the stones. All the labour is not voluntary. An 18-year-old German youth who escaped estimated that between 30,000 and 50,000 persons are in Soviet forced labour camps in Saxony. One eye swollen and black from a tussle with would-be captors and still wearing the rubberised clothing and boots issued to him when he went to work in the uranium mines, Gerhard Rieffenthal described squalid, unhealthy conditions in the labour camps.

A blond, six-foot, handsome youth, Rieffenthal now is virtually a human skeleton. He said he had lost 35 pounds during his two months of forced labour for the Russians.

The miners live in barracks, small camps and among the German populace, the youth said. He stayed in a room with 10 other men. Although they were unguarded, they were warned not to try to leave. The entire area is blocked off, with guards on all railroad stations and roads.

The miners are fairly well paid, Rieffenthal said. He received 400 marks per month, which is \$33 at the official rate of exchange, or about \$10 at the more realistic black market rate.

Food rations were supposedly somewhat higher than in Berlin, but only in theory. The penalty for being late to work was a 50 percent cut in rations, and since the mines were far from the barracks and the transport system so poorly organised, few workers were ever on time.

—United Press.

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Will Throw Communists Out

Davis, California, November 24.

Admiral Chester Nimitz on Tuesday predicted that if China's communists win the current war they "will throw the Russian communists out as did the nationalists" 20 years ago.

But Nimitz warned that the United States "must remain strong and united as a people and keep our tools of war ready."—Associated Press.

Britain And France Said Wasting American Money

Washington, November 23.

It was revealed today that the Congressional watchdog committee on foreign aid was weighing a confidential report accusing the British and French policies in Western Germany of "wasting American taxpayers' money."

The report was prepared by the staff of experts of the Committee. Its criticism of the United States' and Allied actions in Germany may have repercussions when the Senate-House group meets on December 2 to make recommendations on future handling of the entire European Recovery Programme.

The chief complaint in the report is that American officials have failed to assume a "dominant voice" in the economic affairs of "Bizonia", the merged British and American occupation zones. It says the United States is entitled to final authority because it is paying the bulk of the occupation bill.

The report also criticises the failure of the three powers to "integrate" the French Zone with the other two Western occupation areas. It asserts that France has been drawing off the resources of its zone for French domestic use while the United States has been pumping funds into the French Zone to speed its economic recovery.

Nationalisation

British officials in Bizonia were said to be administering industries of the Ruhr Valley in a way intended to "facilitate nationalisation" of the iron and steel works, which Britain favours and the United States opposes.

The report also criticises what it calls the failure of the Western powers to revise the German plant dismantling and reparations programme to conform with European recovery needs.

In this connection, the report said, "An all-out effort to

reactivate German industry comes into conflict with large-scale dismantling of plants for reparations and with the policy of exporting German coal to liberated countries of Europe while German factories are idle for lack of coal."

While holding that there were several big problems that seemed to involve wasting of American taxpayers' money, the report levelled its sharpest criticism at the continued authority exercised by Britain in Bizonia's economic life, particularly the Ruhr industrial heartland.

This division of responsibility and control is accentuated by the fact that United States and British interests do not coincide in important respects."

In conclusion, the report states: "The basic situation in Germany looks favourable. The Berlin crisis has not demoralised the German people. The people are starting to work. The wheels of industry are beginning to roll. The German workman and the German businessman are doing their best to make money."—United Press.

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ASSEMBLY POSTPONES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Paris, November 23.

The French Assembly, which was to have taken a vote of confidence in M. Henri Queuille's Government, tonight decided at the dinner adjournment to take it tomorrow afternoon instead as there were still nine deputies scheduled to speak.

Deputies were asked to reject a Communist proposal for investigating a statement by the Minister of the Interior, M. Jules Moch, that funds from Russia to the Communists in France and Belgium were transferred through a bank in France, legally French but actually owned by the two leading Soviet banks.

At the same time, the Communists wanted an investigation into the financial resources of the Social Party organ, Le Populaire. The debate on the Communist challenge came as a climax to a four-day debate on Government intervention with troops and police in the Communist-led strikes in the French coalfields.

The Socialist deputy, M. Augustin Laurent, spoke first tonight in the closing stages of the debate. He said the Communist Party reproached the Socialists because they received financial aid from abroad.

British Aid

The Socialists did, in fact, receive aid openly from brother Socialist parties. He added: "The fact that the British Labour Party helped Le Populaire (the French Socialist Party organ) did not prevent M. Leon Blum from strongly criticising the Anglo-American proposal to return the ownership of the key industries in the Ruhr to the Germans."

"Brother Socialist parties, notably the British Labour Party, reserve the full right of criticism and objectivity." M. Jean Leclercq, of the Fighting Republican Party of Liberty, asked M. Queuille to introduce a Bill to remove Communists from high positions in the Civil Service. "As our great democratic friends, the British, have done."

M. Rene Capitant, a Gaullist deputy, told the Assembly that he and several of his colleagues would abstain from voting rather than support the Communists or aid a Government which they considered had not taken sufficient energetic measures.

Pointless

M. Jacques Duclos, who, as President of the Communist Parliamentary group, leads his party in the Assembly, wound up the

debate for the Communists by saying that criticism by the Socialist Minister of the Interior, M. Moch, alleging that the French Communist Party had an account in a foreign bank, was pointless.

The account of the Le Populaire was with the Societe Franco-Americaine de Banque, several of whose administrators were Americans, he declared.

The Prime Minister, M. Queuille, replying to M. Duclos, said it was well known that the Communists had resources other than bank accounts into which they demanded an inquiry.

It was suspected, he said, that certain gold ingots in the free gold market in Paris bore marks of Eastern origin. These ingots, he added, were of such a size as to be easily hidden in suit cases.

Certain persons covered by diplomatic immunity were suspected of such trafficking. "When we have a complete dossier and all necessary proofs, we shall show how the Communist Party has been aided," he said.

Vote Postponed

The Premier alleged that Communist propaganda had called upon troops to disobey orders. When proof was available, proceedings would be opened. One complaint had already been lodged, he said.

The Assembly then decided to take the vote of confidence tomorrow afternoon instead of tonight since at the dinner adjournment there were still nine deputies down to speak.

Observers expected the Government to win the day.

The Assembly rejected by 351 votes to 246 a Communist proposal to debate the Ruhr this week but fixed next Tuesday for a full discussion of the problem.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, told the Assembly tonight that "too much

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Nationalists Buy Old Tanks

Honolulu, November 24. Forty-five old, discarded U.S. Army tanks were shipped on Monday to Shanghai for use by the Chinese Nationalist government.

The tanks are being traded for construction equipment and scrap iron. Byman Michaels Company of Chicago is making the exchange, arranged by the Commerce International Corporation of New York.—Associated Press.

BOMBAY RECOVERS SLOWLY

Bombay, November 23.

Conditions improved in cyclone-battered Bombay tonight when electricity was switched on again for essential services, newspaper presses, teleprinter systems and residences.

The city was slowly recovering from the 100-mile-an-hour cyclone which is feared to have cost 63 lives during the 20 hours it raged over the island yesterday.

Sixteen people were known to have been killed and 47 seamen were still missing tonight from the Glasgow-built steamer, Djavan, one of nearly 50 vessels which sank in the harbour during the cyclone.

Twenty-nine people were in hospital seriously injured with many others slightly hurt. Under a clear sky, officials today computed the damage and worked to get the essential services running again in the battered city. Some electric current was restored and military engineers were working at high speed to bring four more main power lines back into service.

Some cable and teleprinter service was available when the power was restored and news-papers were being printed. The Bombay Government has sent search parties to nearby districts to restore communications and ascertain the extent of the damage to the island.

Communications with New Delhi by landline have been restored.—Reuter.

Fog Still Covers U.K.

London, November 23.

Air, sea, road and rail services in many parts of Britain were disrupted today by the heavy pall of fog which has lain over most of the country since the weekend.

At London Airport—closed last night because of weather conditions—four early planes took off though visibility was at times only 160 yards.

The only traffic in the Thames between London and the sea were official patrol craft and a down-river ferry which was maintained by the use of radar. In the Mersey, the fog, which had held up incoming shipping for nearly 24 hours, was dispersing today and all ships reached dock.

Long distance express trains from the North of England arrived in London up to three hours late.—Reuter.

Briton Freed By Israeli Tells Of Imprisonment

Paris, November 23.

Mr. Frederick Sylvester, a British engineer of the Jerusalem Electric Corporation, who was freed by the Israeli Supreme Court after being sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for "broadcasting information useful to Israel's enemies," arrived at Le Bourget airport today from Palestine.

Shivering in the wintry European weather, Mr. Sylvester arrived without an overcoat and with his only luggage—a spare shirt—wrapped in a brown paper parcel.

"I was held in prison for 133 days," he said. "Most of the time was in the cellar of a house in Jerusalem. Then for the ten days when my appeal was being heard, I was in proper prison quarters in Haifa. It was awful. Until the appeal was launched we were in complete darkness all the time. Afterwards the lights were left on night and day."

Spitting Man

Recalling the history of his arrest, Mr. Sylvester said: "Regularly we were blindfolded and questioned by a man with a thick Palestinian accent. I never saw him, but I shall never forget his habit of spitting at us all the time we were being questioned."

"We were forced on the ground, kicked and beaten on the head with a rubber truncheon until we saw stars and finally when I refused to sign a confession the interrogator asked 'You would not like anything to happen to your wife and child in Britain, would you?'"

"When we were handed over to the Jewish Army we were treated well, but I was always separated from the rest."

Mr. Sylvester added: "There was never any question of their really thinking me guilty. They wanted to get the Jerusalem Electric Corporation out of the country. That was one reason for the charge. And they wanted me to incriminate people—even the British Consul in Jerusalem—in my 'confession.'"—Reuter.

P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

S.S. "CARTHAGE" In Port Kowloon Wharf.
sails 26th Nov. to London via Straits,
Colombo & Bombay.

S.S. "TREVANION" due 15th Dec. from London & Continent
sails 17th Dec. for Japan.

S.S. "SOUDAN" due 21st Dec. from Japan & Shanghai
sails 23rd Dec. for London via Straits,
Colombo & Continent.

S.S. "SURAT" due 2nd Jan. from London & Continent
sails 5th Jan. for Shanghai & Japan.

S.S. "TREVANION" due 5th Jan. from London & Continent
sails 17th Jan. for London, Bombay
& Straits.

S.S. "CANTON" due 17th Jan. from London, Bombay
& Straits, Colombo,
Bombay & London.

S.S. "SURAT" sails mid Jan. for London & Continent
via Straits & Colombo.

S.S. "TREVANION" due early Feb. from London & Continent
via Straits.

"SOUDAN" is fitted with DRIHOLD and "RUBAT" with CARGO-CAIR ventilation systems, and both vessels have space for REFRIGERATED cargo and oil in bulk.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

S.S. "SANGOLA" (Apcar Line) due 10th Dec. from Calcutta via
Rangoon & Straits.

Sails 13th Dec. for Amoy & Japan.
due 29th Dec. from Japan & Amoy.
sail 2nd Jan. for Straits, Rangoon &
Calcutta.

S.S. "SIRDHANA" (Apcar Line) due 4th Jan. from Calcutta via Rangoon & Straits.
sails 7th Jan. for Amoy, Japan & Shanghai.

S.S. "SHIRALA" due 17th Jan. from Calcutta via Rangoon & Straits.
sails 20th Jan. for Amoy & Japan.

S.S. "SIRDHANA" (Apcar Line) due 23rd Jan. from Japan, Shanghai & Amoy.
sails 26th Jan. for Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

S.S. "SHIRALA" due 9th Feb. from Japan & Amoy.
(Apcar Line) sails 13th Feb. for Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

All these ships have Refrigerated Cargo space.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "EASTERN" due 10th Dec. from Japan, Haiphong, Sydney & Melbourne.
sails 12th Dec. for New Zealand & Perth.

Accepts cargo on through bills of lading for New Zealand & Perth.

S.S. "NELLORE" due 8th Dec. from Australia.
sails early Jan. for Australia.

For full particulars apply to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.



ISTHMIAN LINE

(Isthmian Steamship Co. of N.Y.)

ARRIVALS FROM ATLANTIC COAST

S.S. "STEEL MAKER" discharging 26th Dec.

SAILINGS TO ATLANTIC COAST via PANAMA

S.S. "MARQUETTE VICTORY" loading 30th Nov.

S.S. "SANTA CLARA VICTORY" 28th Dec.

for

HOUSTON, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK,
BOSTON AND BALTIMORE

For further particulars apply:—

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Tel. 31146

Chinese Freight Agents

JIN FAT & CO., LTD.

Tels: 28823, 25553 & 23483

The SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., Ltd.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

M.V. BRYNJE In Port.
M.V. BENARES Discharge 30th Nov.

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

M.V. BRYNJE Loading 4th Dec.
M.V. OLUF MAERSK Loading 10th Jan.
M.V. TONGHAI Mid Feb.

For

ADEN, GENOA, MARSEILLES, CASABLANCA,
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM (AMSTERDAM),
HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, OSLO, GOTHENBURG AND
KARLSHAMN

For further particulars apply:—

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Tel. 31146



JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN SERVICE

Arrivals	Departures
"TJISADANE" In port	to Japanports & Macassar 26th Nov. 5 p.m.
"TASMAN" from Amoy & Swatow 26th November	to Manilla, Amoy & Macassar 27th November
"TJIBADAH" from Macassar & Javaports 27th November	to Javaports & Macassar 28th November
"TJITJALENGKA" from Macassar & Javaports 11th Dec.	to Javaports & Macassar 23rd Dec.

ASIA-AFRICA-SOUTH AMERICA SERVICE

Arrivals	Departures
"TJIKAMPER" from Japan & Shanghai 10th Dec.	to South Africa & South America 14th December
"TEGELBERG" from South America & South Africa 5th December	to South Africa & South America 14th January
"RUYS" from South America & South Africa 12th January	to South Africa & South America 15th February
"STRAAT MALAKKA" from South America & South Africa 22nd February	to South Africa & South America 15th March

Transshipment cargo on through B/L to Dar-es-Salaam, Mombasa, Zanzibar accepted on all sailings.

SUMATRA-MALAYA-CHINA SERVICE

Arrivals	Departures
"TJISADANE" In port	to Singapore 26th Nov. 5 p.m.
"VAN RIEMSDIJK" from B. Deli & Straits 26th Nov.	to Straits & B. Deli 4th December
"TASMAN" from Amoy 6th December	to Singapore 8th December

Agents: HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

Arrivals	Departures
"MOLENKERK" from Europe 3rd Dec.	to Shanghai, Japan & Europe via Manilla & Straits 14th December
"MEERKERK" from Europe early Jan.	to Europe via Manilla & Straits, Mid January
"RIJNKERK" from Europe End January	to Europe via Manilla & Straits, Mid February

Transshipment cargo on through B/L accepted to Mediterranean and Northern European ports.

Agents: SILVER LINE LTD.

Arrivals	Departures
"SILVERBRIAR" from U.S. via Pacific Coast 17th December	to U.S. via Atlantic ports 18th December

Office Address: King's Building, Phones: 28015, 28016 & 28017
Chinese Agents: 82, Connaught Rd., Tel. 31196 & 21533

DE LA RAMA LINES

EXPRESS CARGO LINER SERVICES
TO AND FROM PACIFIC & ATLANTIC COASTS

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC COAST VIA TACOMA

m.v. "DONA NATI"	19th Dec.
m.v. "DONA ANICETA"	22nd Jan.
m.v. "TONGHAI"	27th Jan.

LOADING FOR U.S. ATLANTIC COAST VIA LOS ANGELES

m.v. "DONA NATI"	21st Dec.
m.v. "BENARES"	8th Jan.
m.v. "DONA ANICETA"	25th Jan.

THE DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

(Incorporated in the Philippines)
MARINA HOUSE CHINESE SHIPPING OFFICE
Tels. 23676-22678 Tel. 23738-20168

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

OF COPENHAGEN

S.S. "NIKOBAR"

Loading about 27th November
for

ADEN, PORT SAID, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, OSLO, GOTHENBURG, COPENHAGEN & Gdynia

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Queen's Bldg., 2nd floor, Tel. 34111 & 34112

CHINA MERCHANTS S.N. CO.

15 Connaught Road West, Telephone 31093

SAILINGS

S.S. "HAI TAI"	Haiphong	Nov. 25
S.S. "HAI HSIA"	Singapore	Nov. 27

(With Passenger Accommodation)

Cargo for Taing-Tao, Hankow & Tientsin acceptable on through bills of lading.

For full particulars please apply to the above.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

FOUR POSSIBLE AMERICAN POLICIES IN CHINA NAMED

New York, November 23.

Two views of the present Chinese situation were presented at the East-West Association forum today, with a Chinese spokesman partly blaming his own countrymen and an American foreign correspondent criticising the West for the present chaos in China.

Dr. Poe Liu Dai, Professor of Far Eastern Affairs at the American University, said the Chinese people faced the choice of replacing evolutionary change with radical social revolution "of Marxist orientation."

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

There was some activity in Electric and Tram yesterday morning. There were also a few enquiries for others of the more popular stocks, but the prices offered were not attractive enough to lead to business.

GOVT. BONDS:
4% Loan 1934 & 1940 100%
3 1/2% Loan 1938 100%
HANKS:
H.K. & S. Bank 100/100 100%
(Loan 1934 & 1940, 100%
Chartered Bank 101/101 100%
Merrill Lynch 101/101 100%
Bank of East Asia 100 1/2%
INSURANCE:
Canton Ins. 37 1/2%
Union Ins. 72 1/2%
China Underwriters 1,000%
H.K. Ins. 100 1/2%
SHIPPING:
Douglas 23 1/2%
H.K. & S. Steamships 17 1/2%
India China 17 1/2% 35%
(H.K.) 23 1/2%
Straits 17 1/2%
Union Waterways 37 1/2%
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, ETC:
H.K. & S. Wharves 100 1/2%
(Now 132%
North Point Wharves 7 1/2%
Sh. & Hoekwh. Wharves 34%
H.K. Docks 20 1/2%
China Dock 21 1/2%
Shanghai Dockyards 10%
MINING:
Tomb Mines 6 1/2%
H.K. Mines 10%
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS:
H.K. & S. Hotels 18 1/2%
H.K. Lands 6 1/2%
Shanghai Lands 3 1/2%
Hampshire (H.K.) 17 1/2%
(H.K.) 17 1/2%
H.K. Real Estate 17 1/2%
PUBLIC UTILITIES:
H.K. Tramways 23 1/2%
Peak Tram (H.K.) 21%
(Now 11%
Star Ferry 13 1/2%
C. Light (H.K.) 15 1/2%
(H.K.) 10%
H.K. Electric 30 1/2%
Macao Electric 24 1/2%
Szechuan 16 1/2%
Telephones 35%
Shanghai Gas 6 1/2%
INDUSTRIAL:
Calt. Mfg. (H.K.) 28%
Canton Iron 7%
Cements 34 1/2%
H.K. Irons 10%
STORAGE:
Dairy Farms (H.K.) 45 1/2%
(H.K.) 44 1/2%
Watsons (H.K.) 50%
(Now 54 1/2%
L. Crawford (H.K.) 31%
(H.K.) 17%
Sincere 8%
China Emporium 10%
Sun Co. Ltd. 4 1/2%
Kwong Sang Hong 12%
Wing On (H.K.) 10%
Wm. Powell 14 1/2%
MISCELLANEOUS:
China Entertainment 36%
H.K. Construction 5%
(Now 4 1/2%
Vibron (H.K.) 18%
(Now 14%
Naramun Investments 13 1/2%
Marsden (H.K.) 2 1/2%
Shanghai Loan 4%
COTTON:
Kowloon 14 1/2%
HUBBER, ETC., COMPANIES:
Anglo-Java 6 1/2%
Cheng Rubber 20%
Consolidated Rubber 2 1/2%
Dunlop Rubber 2%
Kata Rubber 2%
Pattani Rubber 2 1/2%
Rubber Trusts 2 1/2%
Siam Rubber 1 1/2%
Shanghai Rubber 2%
Tanah Merah 1%
Telong Rubber 50%
Zhang Rubber 60%

He said the basic weakness in modern China was lack of success in effecting the social and economic reforms laid down in the "fundamentalist socialist doctrines" of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He said these included control of capital and equalisation of ownership of land, which was not carried out. He also scorned the "sinistral degeneracy" of the Chinese intellectual class.

INFLATIONARY SYMPTOMS IN WEST GERMANY

London, November 23. Unofficial experts feel that every effort should be made to tackle renewed inflationary symptoms in Western Germany before they become serious.

The currency reform has succeeded beyond all expectations and for some months the recovery in Western Germany has contrasted with the stagnation in Eastern Germany. But lately, there have been various threats to the stability of the West German Deutsche mark, including, firstly, yesterday's official complaints that West German farmers are black-marketing large quantities of grain.

Secondly, reports that Western Germany is being deprived of the expected dollar income from family remittances etc. since Americans are remitting to German families can buy Deutsche marks in New York or Switzerland at about one third or one quarter of the official rate.

The Frankfurt bourse reported that this cheap offering of Deutsche marks came from Russian quarters while Swiss banks blame the French for selling.

Thirdly, the release of 1,000,000 marks from the blocked account was regarded as a political decision and economically rather dangerous, though not fatal.

Fourthly, prices of clothing and other consumer goods have been on the up-trend.

The currency reform was designed to restore confidence in the currency by making it scarce. Clearly the Western world is still retaining far more confidence than the Eastern mark and Western Germany's economic position is still improving.

But unofficial experts feel that the Western mark can retain this confidence only if the padding of currency and credit is scrupulously avoided and if the German authorities and people display self-discipline. Reuter.

Not Fatal

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London Stock Exchange

London, November 23.

Hopes of an increased distribution by the Rhokann Corporation stimulated copper shares in the London Stock Exchange today. Price movements in the section were all to better levels and provided the only item of real interest.

Other government securities met with small buying of the medium dated issues and an occasional rise was shown. Industrials were slightly irregular although the price movement amounted to no more than a few pence. Tobacco was fractionally lower and there were some offerings of textiles. The non-nationalisation fund and steel issues recorded small gains.

An initial lowering of all shares was partially recovered. Venezuelan Oil Consols were unchanged at 54 1/2 after 53 1/2.

Foreign bonds were quiet apart from small movements in Chile issues. Foreign utilities showed renewed weakness in the Anglo-Argentine Tramway stocks.

It was a quiet day in South African mining during which some selling produced lower levels. Dividend payers as well as the non-producers were out of favour.

SECURITIES:
British Consols, 2 1/2% 80 1/2
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2%, 1901, 100 1/2
Funding Loan, 4 1/2%, 1900/01, 110 1/2
War Loan, 3 1/2%, 1902, 103 1/2
War Loan, 3 1/2%, 1902, 103 1/2
Victory Bonds, 4 1/2% 110
RAILWAY SHARES:
British Transport, 5 1/2% 160 1/2
INDUSTRIALS:
British American Tobacco (of G.B. & Ireland) 5 1/2% 160 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Co. (of G.B. & Ireland) 5 1/2% 160 1/2
RUBBER SHARES:
Anglo-Dutch Plantation of Java 13 1/2
Guthrie-Klumpke Rubber Estate 11 1/2
Rubber Plantation Invest. Trust 12 1/2
MINING SHARES:
Durma Corp. 5 1/2% 160 1/2
Crown Mines 5 1/2% 160 1/2
Nanyang Mines 10 1/2% 160 1/2
Rand Mines 5 1/2% 160 1/2
Spring Mines 5 1/2% 160 1/2
Sub Nickel 4 1/2% 160 1/2
Troy Tin Co. 1 1/2% 160 1/2
Union Corporation 20 1/2% 160 1/2
OIL SHARES:
Durma Oil Co. 10 1/2% 160 1/2
Royal Dutch Co. 24 1/2% 160 1/2
Shell Transport & Trading Co. 3 1/2% 160 1/2
SHIPPING:
P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. 10 1/2% 160 1/2
Holland General Navigation & Trg. Co. 5 1/2% 160 1/2
Funding Loan, 3 1/2% 103 1/2
National War Bonds, 2 1/2% 103 1/2
1901/01 100-105/10
1902/02 103-110
1904/04 103-110
1905/05 102-112 1/2
Savings Bonds, 3 1/2%
1905/05 104 1/2
1906/06 103 1/2
1907/07 102 1/2
Exchequer Bonds, 1 1/2% 105-110
Redemption Stock, 3 1/2% 100-100 1/2
FOREIGN BONDS:
German Loan (Dawson) 7 1/2% 75
Japanese 5 1/2%, 1907/07 20
Japanese 5 1/2%, 1924/25 20
Jap. & Manchurian Ry., 5 1/2%, 1923 18
HANKS:
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. 11 1/2% 10
Eastern Bank 8 1/2% 10
Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, 102
Lloyds Bank "A" 63 1/2
Merrill Lynch Bank of India "A" 21
National Bank of India 20 1/2
CHINESE EXTERNAL BONDS:
Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 5 1/2% 0
Kowloon-Canton Ry., 5 1/2%, 1913 0
Szechuan Ry., 5 1/2%, 1913 12
Crisp Loan, 5 1/2%, 1912 12
Kowloon Railway, 5 1/2%, 1911 0
Tientsin Railway, 5 1/2%, 1905 0
Shanghai-Nanking Ry., 5 1/2% 0
Kowloon Canton Railway, 5 1/2% 0
Sterling Bonds 11
Reuter.

Other government securities met with small buying of the medium dated issues and an occasional rise was shown. Industrials were slightly irregular although the price movement amounted to no more than a few pence. Tobacco was fractionally lower and there were some offerings of textiles. The non-nationalisation fund and steel issues recorded small gains.

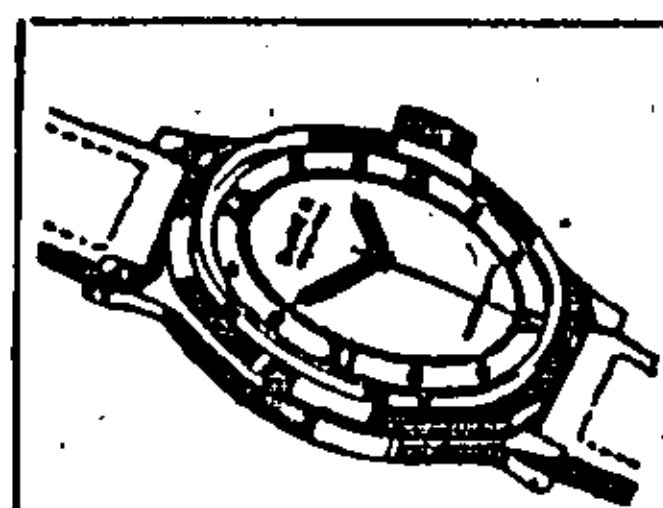
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1901/01 100-105/10
1902/02 103-110
1904/04 103-110
1905/05 102-112 1/2
Savings Bonds, 3 1/2%
1905/05 104 1/2
1906/06 103 1/2
1907/07 102 1/2
Exchequer Bonds, 1 1/2% 105-110
Redemption Stock, 3 1/2% 100-100 1/2
FOREIGN BONDS:
German Loan (Dawson) 7 1/2% 75
Japanese 5 1/2%, 1907/07 20
Japanese 5 1/2%, 1924/25 20
Jap. & Manchurian Ry., 5 1/2%, 1923 18
HANKS:
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. 11 1/2% 10
Eastern Bank 8 1/2% 10
Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, 102
Lloyds Bank "A" 63 1/2
Merrill Lynch Bank of India "A" 21
National Bank of India 20 1/2
CHINESE EXTERNAL BONDS:
Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 5 1/2% 0
Kowloon-Canton Ry., 5 1/2%, 1913 0
Szechuan Ry., 5 1/2%, 1913 12
Crisp Loan, 5 1/2%, 1912 12
Kowloon Railway, 5 1/2%, 1911 0
Tientsin Railway, 5 1/2%, 1905 0
Shanghai-Nanking Ry., 5 1/2% 0
Kowloon Canton Railway, 5 1/2% 0
Sterling Bonds 11
Reuter.

Other government securities met with small buying of the medium dated issues and an occasional rise was shown. Industrials were slightly irregular although the price movement amounted to no more than a few pence. Tobacco was fractionally lower and there were some offerings of textiles. The non-nationalisation fund and steel



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HONG KONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1948.

ABDULLA
NUMBER SEVEN
"7"
In PACKETS or TINS

Home Soccer:

DERBY PICKED OVER MANCHESTER CITY XI

(By "ALCYDES")

This week's league programme is restricted to the First and Second Division as the Third League are deciding the First Round Proper of the F.A. Cup.

Derby County are at Manchester for a game with the City, and if the Rams can maintain their form then a couple more points will go into the bag. As a point of interest the City took three points last season by virtue of a home win (3-0) and a goalless draw at the Baseball Ground.

However the City are not up to their standard of last season and this game can be looked upon as an away win. Portsmouth have a home game with another top class team when the Gunners visit Fratton Park. Pompey have yet to beat Arsenal in a post-war game, for their last two games during the 1946-47 season and last season both sides failed to score.

Incidentally they seem positively in front of Arsenal and it is an interesting fact that not since the 1936-37 season have Portsmouth scored a goal against Arsenal at Fratton Park. Latest reports show that Delapenna, an inside forward, has been given a first team run at inside right.

Seven-Mile Road Walk Competition

London, November 23. A repetition of the Olympic Games 10,000 metres walk final is likely to be seen on Saturday in the Belgrave Harriers' open seven miles road walk at Wimbledon.

Harry Churcher, the Amateur Athletic Association champion and British five miles track record holder and C. J. Morris, Surrey Athletic Club, are both competing.

The Olympic walk final at Morris, who was fourth, finished one place better than Churcher. Both men had won open events this season in the other's absence but Churcher will have the advantage of racing over his own course.

Other British Olympic representatives among the 277 athletes taking part are H. A. Martinou and R. West. A.H.G. Pope, the British one hour record holder, is racing again after a long rest. —Reuter.

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despite Reading's respectable position in the League.

Unicorn are another side with both cup fighting traditions and ambitions and they are bound to give York City a good run for their money. Wallsall are another team to watch when one speaks in Cup terms. They have it out with Bristol Rovers and a thrilling game will be witnessed. Wallsall are favourites here.

Another team that catches the eye is the quick amateur side from Romford. They ousted Gillingham in the Fourth Qualifying Round after two goals had been shared at the end of full time. They got the all important goal in extra time.

Here are the fixtures for Saturday and the sides expected to win are printed in capitals. Where a draw is expected, both teams remain in ordinary print.

1st DIVISION
BIRMINGHAM v Sheffield
Burnley v Bolton
CHARLTON v Blackpool
Chelsea v Aston Villa
Everton v SUNDER.

2nd DIVISION
Brentford v Fulham
BURY v Barnsley
Chesterfield v Bradford
Coventry v Cardiff
LEEDS v Blackburn
Leicester v Plymouth
Lincoln v Queens' P. R.
SHEFFIELD v Notts Forest
TOTTENHAM v Southampton
W.B.A. v Grimsby
WEST HAM v

There is a clash of high ups in the Second Division when Southampton travel to the Hawthorns to do battle with West Bromwich Albion. Both sides are playing attractive football and each possesses an English international. This seems to be one of the star games of the week-end and here, all the omens of a real thriller.

Last season, the Albion just got home by the odd goal and it looks as though it will be as close again this time.

Spurs Picked

Tottenham have an easy time when they receive Nottingham Forest at White Hart Lane. Forest are in a bad way although it is interesting to note that Billy Walker's gang got away with both points last season. Put Tottenham down for a home win here.

Plymouth are another side which need watching as they are in the middle of what is known as their 'mid-season spurt' when they throw caution to the winds and claim a few distinguished victories. They are due at Leicester this week and they seem good for a draw at least.

The Cup claims the attention of all the Third League sides and a few non-league teams, and some of the latter are making a name for themselves, staking claim for a fourth division of the League.

He prepared for some funny reports on Sunday morning, Colchester United who hit the highlights last season are at home to Reading and I fully expect to see the Essex side go into the hat for the next round.

Graziano Withdraws From Oakland Bout

New York, November 23.

Rocky Graziano, former world middleweight champion, today withdraws from his fight with Fred Apostoli in Oakland, California, on December 1 in face of threatened suspension by the National Boxing Association.

Graziano, who broke training at Oakland and flew home to Brooklyn last Friday because he was homesick, said he was too mixed up mentally to train properly for the bout with Apostoli, another former middleweight champion.

Fight Card To Be Held On Dec. 2

The Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament, which was postponed on November 20, owing to the absence of units of the Royal Navy, will now take place on December 2, at the China Fleet Club.

The sponsors have succeeded in drawing up a very attractive programme and several of the best amateurs in the Colony will be seen in action, especially in the lighter classes.

The following is the programme and bookings may be made at the China Fleet Club:

Red Biggs v Rocky Thompson.
Speedy Morales v Ricardo Silva.
David Paulie v Albert Tam.
Ldg. Writer Fowler v S. A. Chanter.
S/L Reynolds v Telg. Watkins.
Young Winghol v Ldg. Seaman Simpson.
Alfred Malt v Gunner O'Shea.
Marcus Rodrigues v Johnny Kentes.

A friend of Graziano told the United Press, "Rocky wants to go away somewhere and rest until he straightens himself out mentally so he can start training again."

In Paterson, New Jersey, Al Green, Boxing Commissioner, said that Graziano would be suspended by the Association if he failed to go through with the bout in Oakland.

Green said, "A contract with the NBA must be fulfilled. If Graziano walks out on the fight the California Commission undoubtedly will suspend him, and the NBA is compelled to observe that suspension in all of its member states."

Promoter Jimmy Murray in Oakland said Graziano's withdrawal means a finish to his boxing career.—United Press.

Prisoner Gets Another Term For Assault

A further sentence of 18 months was preferred against Ip Hung, aged 21, at present serving a sentence of five years for robbery, by Mr. F. X. d'Almada yesterday, for causing grievous bodily harm to a fellow prisoner on November 2.

Prosecuting Inspector Moran said defendant and complainant were fellow prisoners and both were detained to work in the tailoring department of the prison.

On the afternoon of November 2, for no apparent reason, defendant suddenly attacked complainant from the rear with a hammer, inflicting severe injuries to his head.

The blow was with such force that the hammer head snapped off from the handle, said Inspector Moran.

Defendant when charged stated that he was ordered by complainant, who was the head of the Chiu Chow prisoners, to dig for a dagger, and refusing to carry out the order, attacked him.

ASIA REELING UNDER BLOWS

Washington, November 24.

Chinese Ambassador Wellington Koo said Tuesday "Asia is reeling under severe blows of communist propaganda and aggression."

In a press statement, the Ambassador said "the communist party in China is 2,000,000 strong," and declared that the National Government in opposing the party is "fighting the global danger of totalitarian rule and world-wide enslavement."

If China "falls under communist domination," Koo said, "Asia will follow suit and the battle of freedom will be a half lost, at least."—Associated Press.

Elaborate Swindle Plot Described

An elaborate scheme known as the "Fairy Plot" was described by Divisional Detective Inspector J. R. Sykes before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday.

A master of a printing press named Yan Leung, who was also a real estate broker, was approached by two men, Yan Chung-wing and Cheung Tak, who said that they had a prospective buyer of property. Yan promised to introduce them to his friend who had two houses for sale at the price of HK\$400,000.

Another man named Mut was then introduced to Yan as the prospective buyer. By arrangement the met at 11 Jordan Road, ground floor, where the buyer Leung was introduced. After several meetings the deal was eventually fixed and a sum of money was to be paid as deposit.

Mills has been hailed by some as a coming international, and Arsenal's manager, Tom Whittaker, has admitted that Arsenal are very interested in him.—Reuter.

School Soccer:

TAI KOO SUFFER FIRST DEFEAT, LOSE TO DBS

(By "E.D.")

Taikoo suffered their first defeat last Wednesday at the hands of Diocesan Boys School, going down by the odd goal in three after a rather scratchy game on a very slippery pitch.

The Diocesan Boys School forwards take all the credit, as they worked hard, knew where the goal lay and shot hard, in direct contrast to Taikoo who, though playing nice football, seemed to want to walk the ball through.

Draw For 'Challenge' Shield Games

The following are the first round games of the Challenge Shield Soccer Competition, to be played on December 4 and December 5 respectively.

Saturday, December 4.

SENIOR
South China "B" vs. KMB. Caroline Hill, 3.45 p.m.; Referee: L. G. Young; Linesmen: Lt. Davey and A.F. Willis.
CAA vs. Club Boundary, 3.45 p.m.; Referee: Capt. Stone; Linesmen: A. Guest and N. Delgado.

JUNIOR
South China vs. WD Chinese. Caroline Hill, 2 p.m.; Referee: Lt. Davey.
KMB vs. St. Joseph's, Boundary, 2 p.m.; Referee: A. Guest.
Club vs. Navy, Club, 3.45 p.m.; Referee: W. Crawford.

Sunday, December 5

SENIOR
South China "A" vs. Navy. Caroline Hill, 3.45 p.m.; Referee: J. G. Padley; Linesmen: D. P. Lal and S. Y. Kwok.
Kit Chee vs. Kwong Wah, Navy, 3.45 p.m.; Referee: W. Gaffney; Linesmen: F. A. Barnetto and Y. T. Leung.

JUNIOR
Kit Chee vs. CAA. Caroline Hill, 2 p.m.; Referee: D. P. Lal.
FCA vs. Tramways, Navy, 2 p.m.; Referee: F. A. Barnetto.

Police vs. Taikoo, Boundary, 3.45 p.m.; Referee: J. Ward.
DBS: Senior—Police, Eastern, St. Joseph's and Army. Junior—Solicitors and Dockyard.

(Duration of game shall be 70 minutes, an extra 10 minutes each way must be played in the event of a draw).

Triad Men Sentenced To Prison

Three members of a notorious triad society were brought to book and sent to goal by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday.

Fung Tai, alias Har-Tau, was sentenced to 11 months imprisonment and banishment for stealing a wrist watch from a woman and being a member of the Wo Shing Wo triad society.

Kwan Yim-fong alias Fu Tsai Siu was sentenced to eight months and deportation for stealing a watch and a handbag from women on two occasions and being a member of the same triad society.

Cheung Wing alias Koon Tsai, who was found guilty of five counts of larceny, failing to report when under police supervision and being a member of a triad society, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and banishment.

Defective Sub-Inspector W. G. Morrison prosecuted.

"HAI LEE" DOCKS

The Norwegian steamer Hai Lee went straight into Kowloon Docks on her arrival here yesterday from the Straits.

She is going for her annual overhauling and it is expected she will be on the Rangoon-Straits-Hong Kong run again for the China Siam Line (Thorsen and Company), after 12 days. The 2160-ton vessel has Mr. J. L. A. Lilsen in command.

German POW On British Honeymoon

West Hendon, November 23. Helmut Hiller, former German prisoner of war from Hamburg, honeymooned to-day with his bride in her hospital quarters at West Hendon.

Hiller, formerly a seaman and who now resides near Colchester, married 25-year-old Margaret Maud Shackell of Westhill-on-Sea on Sunday.

The bride was carried into the church on a stretcher and remained lying down through the service. She is suffering from a spinal ailment.—Associated Press.

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India-Kashmir Trouble Reaches Crucial Stage

Karachi, November 23.

The military correspondent of the newspaper, "Dawn," said today that the link-up achieved by Indian forces at Poona during the last 48 hours brought the alleged Indian aggression against Kashmir to a crucial if not decisive stage.

The correspondent said that fears of the people that the United Nations may tamely submit to a show of force have been revived. He said the Poona link-up constituted the fourth breach of faith.

This report followed a statement by a Pakistan Defence Ministry spokesman charging that India had increased her Kashmir forces by three infantry brigades, four militia battalions and one field artillery regiment in the Jammu area despite the United Nations commission resolution of the September 19.

Indian Denial
A spokesman of the Indian Army Headquarters denied on Sunday that India was conducting offensive operations in Kashmir.

The Pakistan spokesman said that an Army Corps headquarters has been established in Naushera controlling three divisions and in the Srinagar area, reinforcements consisting of two additional infantry brigades plus three battalions and one field artillery regiment arrived. In addition the Indian Air Force was considerably reinforced.

The spokesman said that an advance by nearly one division of troops, supported by armoured cars, from Rejori to Poona over 50 miles to link up all battalions besieged in Jodh for 12 months could not possibly be described as a defensive operation.

He also cited a 20 mile advance over the Zojilla pass, to capture Dras, by at least one infantry brigade supported by tanks.

The spokesman charged that the Indian authorities, supported by the Indian press, were trying to distort reports of activity in the Kashmir sector.—United Press.

ARSENAL WATCH DON MILLS

London, November 23. Arsenal have been scouts watching 21-year-old Don Mills, Queen's Park Rangers inside-left.

Mills has been hailed by some as a coming international, and Arsenal's manager, Tom Whittaker, has admitted that Arsenal are very interested in him.—Reuter.

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